"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are: This city and neighborhood: Increasing cloudiness and rain, east to south winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The British forces in India yesterday captured the Arhanga Pass with slight opposition. The Ameer of Afghanistan has presented the apology of the tribesmen to the Government and asked for terms of pardon. The Norwegian Government has ordered an expedition to proceed from Tromsoe to Spitzbergen for the relief of Herr Andrée.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Marshal Blanco, the new Governor General of Cuba, arrived in Havana yesterday and relieved Lieut. Gen. Weyler of command.

The body of Engineer Foyle, who lost his life in the train wreck at Garrison's was found yesterday.

Jacob Worth is receiving assurances from many old friends in Brooklyn of loyalty to himself and Seth Low. He has sent out a letter to his followers, asking them to work as hard as they can for the election of Mr. Low.

Jacob Worth estimated yesterday that the Low vote in Kings County would be between 75,000 and 81,000. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff issued a tabular statement claiming 45,000 votes for Tracy as against about 23,000 for Low, 30,000 for Van Wyck, 6,000 for George, and 30,000 in the doubtful column.

Fifty thousand persons gazed upon the face of Henry George when the body lay in state in the Grand Central Palace. There were but few decorations in the hall, but numerous floral emblems. Ushers were present from many of the principal cities of the country. His daughter Anna accompanied the remains from the Union Square Hotel to the hall with the pall bearers.

Page 2.

The big derrick Albert, belonging to the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Company, suddenly keeled over and sank at Pier 14, East River, last evening. It was loaded with granite. Several persons who were on board escaped to the pier.

The funeral services of Henry George were attended by his family, many friends, and prominent men. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. McGlynn, Lyman Abbott, and Gustav Gotthell, and also by John S. Crosby. Seth Low and Mayors Strong, Wurster, and Gleason were among those present.

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J. Hatch of the Stock Exchange has $20,000 to bet on Seth Low. He has already placed $8,100 to $2,740.

Senator Platt has gone to Owego to vote. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee is paired. He claims the Assembly by forty majority.

Controller Fitch's experts who have been examining Brooklyn's financial accounts have reported that there is a balance to the debit of the suspense account of $4,456,128.50.

Memorial meetings in honor of Henry George were held last night in Carnegie Lyceum, New York, and in the Grand Opera House and the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn. All were largely attended.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant issued a statement last night estimating Van Wyck's vote as 240,000 out of a total of 527,500 ballots cast. At the same time, he predicted that Van Wyck would be elected by a majority.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, in All Souls' Church, delivered a sermon on "The Ethical Issues Before the City," contending for individual responsibility in civic politics and closing with a fervent eulogy of Henry George.

Gen. Tracy has issued an address to Republicans asking them to work for him, and not only to vote for him, but to induce their friends to vote so. He said that they would win by a long pull, a strong pull, and pull all together.

Henry George has issued a statement in which he says that he stands for the principles advocated by his father. His leaders declare that they are confident of his election, and that the Jeffersonian Democracy ticket will poll 230,000 votes.

Chairman Quigg issued a statement yesterday estimating Tracy's plurality over Van Wyck at about the majority given to Black in this city last year. He admitted that the George vote had not been dissipated, but rather had been consolidated more firmly than ever."

There is no prospect of postponement of the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha to-day or any bid in opposition to that of the Reorganization Committee. It is expected that the receivers will remain in charge of the property until the purchasers mature their plans. Mr. Clark may resume the office of President of the road.

Page 4.

Henry Lawler, a machinist employed in the Mount Morris Electric Light Company's station, helped to put a sick man into an ambulance last night, and was soon afterward found dead in the electric light works. It is supposed he touched a dynamo while oiling the machinery.

John A. Nichols, ex-Commissioner of Quarantine and a life-long Republican, said yesterday that he had learned that Gen. Tracy's chances of election were small, and that if he becomes convinced that the latter cannot be elected he will certainly vote for Seth Low for Mayor, rather than cast a vote that would aid the candidacy of the Tammany nominee.

Page 16.

The body of a man supposed to be A. Pollerd, was found floating in the Harlem River. It bore no marks of violence.

The police authorities of Jersey City have determined to enforce the law requiring trolley companies to equip their cars with vestibules.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage preached yesterday on "The Ideal New York" and spoke eulogistically of the late Henry George.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered an address on the distrust of American institutions among certain classes of Americans, in which he referred to the present political campaign.

Ten thousand people visited the Navy Yard to inspect the battleship Iowa and the cruiser Brooklyn. Religious services were held on several of the vessels, and many of the visitors attended them.

Two of the new electric cars built for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for use on the rebuilt Fourth Avenue line were tested. The cars worked well and there was no hitch in the trial.

The steam propellor Josephine Thompson, from New York for Philadelphia, struck the dumb beacon off Constable Hook Saturday night and sank. The crew were taken off.

Mrs. Zeiss of 207 East Tenth Street, widow of Al. F. Zeiss, dropped dead while a tombstone was being erected to the memory of her husband in the Lutheran Cemetery at Bayside, L. I.

A small boy was knocked down by the horses attached to a hearse in Brooklyn. He was not injured, but the driver was arrested and the procession delayed more than an hour.

Carl Gerber, four years old, of 202 West Eighty-fourth Street, died Saturday night, it is supposed, of jimson-weed poisoning. William Roth, six years old, of 492 Amsterdam Avenue, who also ate of the poisonous seeds, is seriously ill. The boys found the seeds in Riverside Park.

Charles Elliot, a cable gripman, was arrested Saturday night for interfering with Policeman William Devery. He alleged in court yesterday that Devery and Policeman Kilroy had attempted to change the affidavit against him for a consideration, but the Magistrate was incredulous and fined him $15.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
News of the Railroads.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 6.

The Debt the Next Mayor Will Owe.

The Mayor-elect of Greater New York will be indebted to Heide's Licorice Pastilles for the great service rendered by the Campaign Speakers. Use of these kept their voices clear and strong.

Speakers and Singers use them and find them indispensable. Five cents a package at Druggists and Confectioners.—Adv.

FINAL WORK FOR MR. LOW

He Issues an Address to the Voters Setting Forth the Principles for Which He Stands.

NEW YORK COUNTY PLURALITY.

The Canvasses of the Citizens' Union Verified—A Carefully Organized Force of Poll Watchers—Emergency Bureaus for Legal Advice Established.

Seth Low made his last speech of the campaign at a meeting in Sheridan Square Saturday night. Mr. Low made this address yesterday to the voters:

Mr. Low's Address.

To the Voters of the City of New York:

The issues of the campaign have been fully presented, and the decision now rests with the voters. The cause which the Citizens' Union represents stands for these things:

(1.) It stands for local self-government, for a government of the city by the people of the city, and in the interests of the city. It opposes the government of the city by the machine of any party.

(2.) It stands for the right of the people to nominate their own candidates as well as to vote for them. It opposes the dictation by one man, through his party machine, of nominations for public office, irrespective of the popular wish.

(3.) It stands for the responsibility of public officers to the people, and it opposes the claim of the machines to use the government and the city in their own interests.

(4.) The Citizens' Union stands for unfaltering opposition to Tammany Hall.

Tammany has twice made the name of New York a byword among the cities of the world.

Only three years ago corruption ran riot in the police force; to-day the force is vastly improved at every point.

Three years ago 50,000 children could find no seats in the public schools; to-day only 3,000 children cannot be seated.

Three years ago there were no recreation piers; no small parks in the tenement house districts; the streets were dirty, and the city's poor were neglected.

In all of these directions there has been marked improvement, and the death rate has been greatly reduced.

(5). The new charter forbids the city from parting with its franchises, except for limited periods and for adequate consideration.

The Citizens' Union stands for the principle that for every franchise or privilege granted to a corporation or to an individual the city shall receive full and fair compensation.

(6) The Citizens' Union stands for the effort to deal with the problems of consolidation in a sympathetic and broad-minded way.

It challenges both the willingness and the ability of Tammany Hall under its present leadership to treat these problems either wisely or honestly.

It stands for a civic administration in which no question will be too great to be dealt with courageously, and none too small to receive careful attention; an administration wholly devoted to the service of the people, and with no other purpose; absolutely free to pass upon every question in the public interest alone.

It stands for the treatment of all matters of public policy in a broad and liberal spirit.

On these grounds I ask for your support for myself and for my associates on the Citizens' Union ticket. SETH LOW.

Plurality in New York County.

The managers of the Citizens' Union campaign are satisfied that Seth Low will be elected the first Mayor of Greater New York.

The canvass of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which was begun a week ago, shows, they say, that former canvasses were fairly and honestly conducted. Concerning the latest canvass, the Committee on Enrollment and District Organization, of which John B. Pine is Chairman, issued last night this statement:

As the result of a most thorough and impartial canvass, the Citizens' Union already has returns from 521 election districts out of 888, in Twenty-six Assembly districts, and the reports are still coming in. The canvass thus far shows that the estimate heretofore made of the strength of Mr. Low and his associates on the ticket are fully substantiated by the facts. The Committee on Enrollment and District Organization is entirely satisfied that the Citizens' Union ticket will receive a plurality of votes in New York County.

The statements of the Republican and Tammany campaign managers have been disproved by actual facts in numerous instances, and the figures which they have given out are evidently only the result of the usual effort to bolster up a failing cause.

Character of the Canvass.

Charles Steckler, leader of the Manhattan Democracy, said last night;

"After going over the Citizens' Union canvass, district by district, I have no hesitation in announcing that Seth Low's plurality over Van Wyck in New York County will be 27,000. In all the years of my political experience I have never seen so thoroughly complete and systematic a canvass as that which has been made by the Citizens' Union. There are certificates and vouchers, signed in all cases by men who have made the canvass, and its legitimate and bona fide figures are in striking contrast to the bluff and buncombe of Tammany Hall, whose leaders simply meet in the afternoon to agree among themselves as to what figures shall be given out in the evening as the result of an alleged canvass.

The Estimate by Districts.

"After going over the Citizens' Union returns, district by district, I estimate the pluralities of Low over Van Wyck or Van Wyck over Low in the various districts as follows:

Dist.	Low.	Van Wyck.	Dist.	Low.	Van Wyck.
1st	....	1,800	20th	....	1,500
2d	....	1,700	21st	3,800	....
3d	....	1,100	22d	....	500
4th	....	400	23d	2,800	....
5th	1,200	....	24th	....	500
6th	....	900	25th	1,700	....
7th	500	....	26th	Split even.	
8th	Split even.		27th	3,000	....
9th	1,000	....	28th	500	....
10th	500	....	29th	4,000	....
11th	500	....	30th	800	....
12th	....	300	31st	4,500	....
13th	300	....	32d	500	....
14th	500	....	33d	1,500	....
15th	1,000	....	34th	3,000	....
16th	500	....	35th	3,200	....
17th	....	500			
18th	....	2,000	Total	38,500	11,700
19th	4,200	....			

Low's plurality in New York County, 26,800.

Manning of the Polls.

Boudinot Keith, Chairman of the Committee on Watchers and Election Day Work, made this statement in regard to the work to be done to-morrow:

The Citizens' Union promises the people of New York that at the coming election every ballot legally cast shall be properly counted and that very few others will be cast. The efficiency with which the polls were manned by the Good Government Club watchers at the election of 1896, will be far surpassed by the Citizens' Union watchers, although the manner in which the work was done in 1894 was the wonder and admiration of politicians and is even now commented on by some of them in Sing Sing.

The law has confided the management of elections to the machines of the two great National parties, and the election law as a whole was drafted with a view to partisan advantage. It does not follow, however, as is supposed by many, that there is danger that the election officers of both parties might be able to thwart the free expression of a popular will by corrupt conspiracy.

Even if they were so inclined, it would be impossible, in the face of the organization which has been perfected by the Citizens' Union; but as a matter of fact very many Inspectors are friendly to the cause for which the Citizens' Union stands. That this is so will be evident to any one who considers for a moment the proportions our movement has assumed.

Rights and Duties of Watchers.

Furthermore a scrutiny of the names of our corps of watchers of the count shows that it would be extremely dangerous for corrupt officials to attempt any tricks, and affords new evidence that the seriousness of the conflict at hand is understood by the thinking men of the community.

Our list shows that clergymen, bank officers, lawyers, physicians, and business men have volunteered for this patriotic service. Some Inspectors would, perhaps, characterize watchers selected from the learned profession as "dudes," but they should bear in mind that such men are competent, and sometimes even convincing witnesses before a jury, and that although a watcher may be mild and gentlemanly in manner, it is not always safe for a dishonest election officer to count too much upon outward appearances, especially when it is remembered that any willful neglect or refusal to perform the duties required of an election officer is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than two years.

The spirit in which this duty will be undertaken by our watchers is shown by the following rule, which stands at the head of those printed for their guidance:

"Watchers should aim to assist rather than retard election officers who seem desirous of performing their duty, but they should be particularly careful not to be officious. They should avoid all unnecessary discussions and captious objections, but should insist firmly upon objections which they known to be valid in substance. They should, however, present objections in the first instance in the form of suggestions whenever possible."

Instructed as to the Law.

The Committee on Watchers intends that those who have been assigned to the duty of watching the count shall be as well acquainted with the law applicable to the ballot as the best posted Inspector. Each of these watchers has received carefully digested statements of the election law prepared by the City Club, and, in addition to the printed rules which they will also receive, they are to attend an oral lecture or exposition of their duties on Monday night, which will greatly promote their education.

Each watcher will also receive a set of miniature ballots illustrative of the different markings which may appear upon the ballots voted. These have been passed upon by the Law Committee of the Citizens' Union, whose members have signed the opinion which is printed upon the leaf of each ballot, and which sets forth the manner in which the ballots should be counted. The arrangements for election day are practically completed. Direct telephonic communication will be established between the general headquarters and the local headquarters.

There will be a table near every polling place, but at the requisite distance therefrom, which is 100 feet, containing sample ballots printed by the official printers containing all the names which appear on the official ballot for the particular district. Voters will be instructed at these tables how to vote their ballots.

Emergency Law Offices.

In addition to a sufficient number of men who will perform the duties usual to a thorough manning of the polls and getting out the vote, every Assembly district will have a lawyer at its headquarters, and there will be at various points throughout the city working emergency law office at which citizens who deem deprived of their rights on election day may seek redress. If a citizen is wrongfully prevented from voting he should apply to the Local Assembly Headquarters of the Citizens' Union, where he will find a competent lawyer who will apply to the court for the necessary relief. Lawyers will also be stationed at all the Magistrates' Courts and at the District Attorney's office, and all these lawyers will wear the badge of the Citizens' Union. The Committee of Counsel of the Citizens' Union will be at the general headquarters all day.

It will be seen that, so far as it is possible for the Citizens' Union to bring about such a result, the process of election will be orderly and legal, and this committee is confident that the police and the election officers will do their duty to secure this end.

To Vote the Independent Ticket.

The legal advisers of the Citizens' Union have given the opinion that there is no doubt that a voter has a right to cast his ballot for a straight ticket in the Independent column by marking a cross in the circle above the emblem.

The official direction on the ballot reads: "To vote a straight ticket, make a cross (X) mark within the circle above one of the party columns," and it had given rise to the question whether the use of the words "party columns" excludes from this provision the columns having independent nominations. In reply to an inquiry on this point, Chief Clerk Allen of the Bureau of Elections said:

"In my opinion, all nominations appearing upon a ticket are party nominations—parties and names change with every election."

Bicycle Messengers and "Chasers."

The Citizens' Union has secured the volunteer services of a large corps of bicycle messengers, who have engaged to bring out the tardy vote. Cards will be circulated, urging the supporters of the Citizens' ticket to vote early. A volunteer bicycle messenger corps has been organized to accomplish the handling of the immense quantity of cards that will be used. The Citizens' Union Captain of each election district will have at his call on election day bicyclists to go where he shall send them. They will be regularly appointed as junior officers of the election districts, and wear badges showing their authority and position.

At every Assembly district headquarters, as well as at Central Headquarters in Twenty-third Street, members of this volunteer messenger corps will be on hand throughout the day, ready at a moment's notice to carry communications to any part of the city. The plan has been found extremely effective in the cities which tried it last Fall, and was shown to be the best means yet used for getting at the voters. Reminders that they had not voted reached citizens with such frequency and reiteration that the most persistent procrastinator was brought to time.

At the suggestion of some of the district Chairmen, many of the cards—which, as well as those who will carry them, are already technically known as "chasers"—have been printed in Hebrew and German characters, as the large number of citizens of those nationalities who have expressed their determination to vote the Citizens' Union ticket made it essential that means should be provided for getting them to the polls as effectually as those more familiar with the English language.

The Last Big Meeting.

The last big meeting of the campaign will be held at 19 Church Street this afternoon, between 12 and 2 o'clock. The speakers will be Mayor Strong, Carl Schurz, Charles S. Fairchild, Joseph Larocque, and the Rev. W. S. Rainsford. To-night in the Fourth Assembly District, a truck and bicycle parade will take place.

WORTH'S INFLUENCE FOR LOW.

He Is Receiving Assurances from Friends of Loyalty to Himself and the Candidate.

County Clerk Jacob Worth, since he decided to issue his letter in support of Seth Low, has been one of the busiest men in Brooklyn. Mr. Worth has had talks with many of his old friends, and has received personal assurances from them of loyalty to himself and to Seth Low. Yesterday Mr. Worth sent this message to every one of his most trusted co-workers and lieutenants in Brooklyn:

"If you are my friend and expect to retain my friendship, work as hard as you can for the election of Seth Low."

Among those to whom the message was given are Sheriff Buttling, Addison W. Hallock, Hugo Hirsch, Coroner Coombs, Jacob Maas, William H. Reynolds, Judge Jacob Brenner, George B. Forrester, Bernard Callaghan, Michael J. Simms, Alderman Leaycraft, Lawrence Malone, Philip Williams, Charles F. Rheinhardt, Joseph Murray, Philip Albohn, Jr., George W. Palmer, John M. Ward, F. F. Williams, Frederick Schroeder, Edward H. M. Roehr, Jesse D. Frost, Dr. T. L. Wells, J. M. Bacon, Paul E. De Fere, John G. Deubert, John K. Neal, Robert Spitzer, Cornelius Morrison, James P. Connell, and Robert B. Sedgwick.

Many of Mr. Worth's friends said yesterday that the publication of his letter, breathing as it did absolute defiance to Platt, cannot help but have the tremendous effect upon thousands of voters, and that it will undoubtedly rally to Worth many of the men who have been workers at Republican headquarters ever since Gen. Tracy was nominated. They will, it is believed, keep up the pretense of working for Gen. Tracy, in order to be known as "regular organization" men, but will in secret work for the election of Seth Low.

It is said that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff fears the influence of Worth's old-time lieutenants, and has done for weeks past been getting assurances from them that they will not desert him at the last hour.

CALCULATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Worth Says Low's Vote in Kings Will Be from 75,000 to 81,000 —Woodruff's Figures.

There is naturally a wide variance in the estimates of Seth Low's strength in Brooklyn. Jacob Worth, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Election Commissioner Edwards and Edward M. Shepard predict that Mr. Low will go to Brooklyn bridge with a vote, in round numbers, of between 75,000 and 81,000.

Politicians of opposite faith scout those figures as absurd and attempt to show that Mr. Low's total vote will fall below either amount. Mr. Worth's calculations, made since the death of Henry George, give Mr. Low many thousands of votes to spare in Brooklyn over his nearest competitor. Mr. Worth, it is said, has bets on the election amounting to a comfortable sum, all made in a quiet way. His friends declare that he has never been known to lay a wager until he has gone carefully over the figures of past years and weighed the probable results with great deliberation. This is Mr. Worth's estimate: Low, 81,000; Van Wyck, 77,000; Tracy, 40,000; George, 6,000.

Despite the positive statements of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that such heavy Republican wards as the Twenty-third and Twenty-second will give Seth Low only a meagre vote, Mr. Worth predicts, on the contrary, a result something like that which gave to McKinley last November an unexpected strength in those localities.

At Republican headquarters Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has had prepared a statement based, he declares, upon the work of 2,000 canvassers. The Fifth and Nineteenth Wards are not included in it. Mr. Woodruff says that the canvassers were not able to finish their work in those wards. The tabulated statement is as follows:

Wards.	Tracy.	Low.	George.	Van Wyck.	Doubtful.
1	1,219	813	74	937	1,603
2	848	88	146	702	272
3	1,209	721	258	960	985
4	883	368	244	938	641
5	....	....	....	....	....
6	1,811	667	231	2,683	1,988
7	1,228	708	71	1,452	846
8	2,068	784	494	2,917	2,002
9	1,682	1,238	284	2,632	1,495
10	1,265	797	219	2,261	878
11	1,868	766	168	1,840	562
12	781	807	821	1,281	328
13	1,261	726	188	973	736
14	970	302	300	2,377	757
15	1,689	568	130	1,358	874
16	1,194	553	394	1,183	635
17	1,352	257	134	1,077	772
18	961	210	244	1,047	714
19	....	....	....	....	....
20	1,594	854	85	1,305	1,166
21	3,070	2,065	524	2,496	2,044
22	2,995	1,239	431	1,889	2,243
23	3,442	3,222	138	1,320	1,823
24	945	540	139	818	759
25	2,517	1,397	350	1,158	1,253
26	998	307	132	661	700
27	2,032	303	150	1,054	1,226
28	3,055	1,705	551	1,802	1,827
29	658	380	73	595	584
30	880	440	138	953	580
31	924	160	37	829	362
32	372	280	23	380	198
Totals	45,276	22,977	6,651	30,398	30,573

The total vote as enumerated amounts, without the "doubtful" figures, to 105,297 out of a total registration of over 204,000.

"Woodruff," said ex-Mayor Schieren last night, "by the publication of those figures, practically admits defeat in advance."

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, refused to give out anything like a detailed statement yesterday, but he said that, in his opinion, Judge Van Wyck would have at least a plurality of from 15,000 to 20,000 votes in the county.

"I think," he added, "that we will elect fourteen Assemblymen, about the same number of Aldermen, and the entire nine Councilmen. We have made careful estimates, and, while not giving out set figures, are sure that we will win."

Mr. York refused to say anything whatever on the possible George vote.

GEORGE MAN FOR LOW.

E. W. Oyster, a Washington Labor Leader, Says That the Only Hope Is in Supporting Low.

E. W. Oyster, a labor leader, and single tax advocate, of Washington, who came to this city last Thursday to speak for the George ticket, said yesterday, that in view of the death of George, he would now advocate the candidacy of Seth Low.

Mr. Oyster has been for thirty years a member of the Typographical Union, and he served eight terms as the President of the Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia. He was Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Federation, that brought about the passage of the National eight-hour law in 1892. He was a personal friend of Henry George, and one of his stanchest supporters.

At a meeting of the Single Tax Club of Washington, a few weeks ago, resolutions were passed indorsing the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy, and pledging financial support. Mr. Oyster started for New York at his own expense, to assist in the campaign.

"I find now," said he last night, "that with the death of Henry George the situation has resolved itself into two alternatives—Croker or Low; whether the workingman of New York is to have for a representative an honest, incorruptible man or a distinctive corruptionist like Croker. The election of Van Wyck is really the election of Croker, and I feel that as an American and a representative of the common people, it is my duty to champion the cause of honesty.

"I am personally acquainted with young Henry George, and I have a high personal regard for him. If I thought there was any chance of electing him I would certainly favor his candidacy. If the question now was for or against the single-tax theory, I would stand by him to the very last minute of the campaign. I believe, however, that two-thirds of the men who would have voted for George the elder will now vote for Low. Those who will continue to support young George will do so purely from sentiment, which is out of place at this particular juncture. After the great fight that Henry George has made against bossism and for the rights of the workingman there is nothing practical left for him to do but vote for a man who will carry out these measures.

"I still believe in every one of Henry George's principles, and, although the workingmen of New York cannot yet put into practice all his theories, they can at least balk the corrupt plans of political machines by electing Seth Low."

IN FAVOR OF SETH LOW.

George Democrats Ask Abbot to Support the Citizens' Union Candidate.

The Henry George Democracy of the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn yesterday sent the following telegram to Willis J. Abbot:

Willis J. Abbot, Chairman Campaign Committee Thomas Jefferson Democracy, United States Hotel, New York City:

In Executive Committee, our organization, known as the Henry George Democracy of Brooklyn, grounded on the principles of Thomas Jefferson, pledges itself to stand by you permanently after election, but asks you now to support Seth Low as the heir to the purposes of its late leader, Henry George. JOHN J. PIGOT, Chairman.
CHARLES D. MACKAY, Secretary.

GEO. W. PALMER FOR SETH LOW.

Brooklyn's Controller Believes He Is the Best Candidate.

Controller George W. Palmer of Brooklyn has joined Jacob Worth in outspoken support of Seth Low. Mr. Palmer authorized the statement yesterday that he would vote for Low. He said:

"I shall vote for Seth Low because I believe him to be the best candidate in the field. And, moreover, I am working for him and will continue to until the polls close. Mr. Low has a better title to his nomination than any other candidate before the people, because Gen. Tracy does not stand as the legitimate candidate of the Republican Party, but is simply the nominee of a man doing business of various kinds at 49 Broadway.

"I shall vote for Mr. Low because I believe that if a free expression of the sentiment of the Republicans of the Greater New York had been had in the Republican City Convention, Seth Low would to-day be the nominee of our party. He knows Brooklyn and its needs better than any of his opponents, and he knows Greater New York better than his only competitor, Mr. Van Wyck. I know that no Republican can win who has no stronger backing than part of a divided party. I am confident that Mr. Low will win because he is supported by a majority of the Republicans of the Greater New York and by tens of thousands of Democrats—in a word, he is the candidate of the people. I believe he will receive at least 75,000 votes in this county."

Brokers for Low.

A poll of the main office and two branch offices of the firm of Macy & Pendleton, brokers and bankers, at 45 Broadway, Friday, showed a vote of 34 for Low, 7 for Tracy, 2 for Van Wyck, and 1 for George.

The highest possible award of the Brussels Exposition, the Diploma of Honor specially reserved for articles of superior excellence, has been exclusively awarded to the Remington Standard Typewriter.—Adv.

PROCLAMATION TO CUBANS

Blanco Offers Clemency to Those Who Observe the Law, and War to Those Who Want It.

NO MENTION OF AUTONOMY

The Policy of the New Government to Put Down the Rebellion and Secure Lasting Peace on the Island.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Marshal Blanco has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba:

"I am again among you with good will and a sincere desire to serve the general welfare and to establish a lasting peace. I shall follow a broad policy in my endeavor to restore fraternity among all of Cuba's inhabitants. I am sincere in my intention to inaugurate a new Government policy, the object of which will be to secure and preserve peace.

"I hope you will all salute and embrace the Spanish flag, throwing aside all party prejudices and discarding alliances with those who are staining the country with blood.

"Clemency awaits all who observe the law, but, however regrettable it may be, I shall rigorously fight those who obstinately or ungratefully continue to carry on war."

The following proclamation has been issued by Marshal Blanco to the armed forces of the island:

"I desire to express my admiration for you, who, in two years' of hard campaign, have always bravely fought the infamous revolution. This I soon expect to suppress through your heroic efforts, and with the concurrence of the whole country, which will unhesitatingly side with us to fight the victims of hallucination, who aspire only to that which must bring their complete destruction, and which offers as the only compensation for treason to the history of their race the sale of their country to the foreigner. Let there be war therefore on the stubborn enemies of the Spanish people, and protection for those who seek the clemency of Spain, and let this war which dishonors us and is making us pennyless end forever."

There is no reference to autonomy in either proclamation; and both have produced a bad effect among all sympathizers with the insurrection. Marshal Blanco, when formally assuming his new functions at the Palace, said to the deputations of the Conservative, Autonomist and Reformist parties, that, in order to obtain peace through the new policy it would be necessary for all political parties to unite. To the military deputations he said that he would answer war by war, repeating the substance of his proclamation in that respect. He made no overtures of autonomy, nor did he express any preference for any of the Cuban political parties.

Señor Galvez, the aged and highly esteemed President of the Autonomist Party, when addressing Marshal Blanco on behalf of the Autonomist deputation, said it was "necessary to affirm Spanish dominion and the rule of the Spanish monarchy in Cuba through autonomy." He said: "Not on behalf of the Autonomist Party, but on behalf of the people, we ask for autonomy, and we offer the services of the autonomist Party to help in bringing the revolt to an end. It is highly necessary to change the existing state of misery and horror for one of peace and prosperity."

BLANCO REACHES HAVANA.

The New Governor General of Cuba Arrives and Weyler Sails for Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII., with Marshal Blanco, the new Governor General of Cuba, on board, was sighted off Havana this morning at 5:30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the Alfonso XIII. entered the harbor, and Lieut. Gen. Weyler, the Marquis Ahumada, Admiral Navarro, and other high military and naval officers went in a special steamer to meet Capt. Gen. Blanco. After a long and cordial conference, Lieut. Gen. Weyler yielded up his command to his successor.

At 10:30 Marshal Blanco landed. According to the official account he was greeted enthusiastically by the populace, who shouted, "Long live Blanco!" The vessels in the harbor and the streets were decorated gayly. The wharves were crowded with people, and troops and volunteers lined the thoroughfares from the landing stage to the palace.

When Marshal Blanco arrived at the palace he was met by the civil and military authorities and by deputations representing the various political parties, and then proceeded to the Hall of Conferences, where, in accordance with the ritual and ceremony customary on such occasions, he took the oath of fidelity to Spain. He then appeared upon the balcony and reviewed the troops.

Among the officers who accompanied Marshal Blanco on the Alfonso XIII. are Gen. Gonzalez, Gen. Parrado, Gen. Pando, Gen. Pin, Gen. Aguirre, Gen. Ceballos, Gen. Salcedo, and Gen. Balderama.

Lieut. Gen. Weyler and Marshal Blanco exchanged farewells on board the Alfonso XIII., and the steamer Monserrat sailed at 1 o'clock P. M. She was escorted outside the harbor by numerous tugs laden with the friends of the departing General and the officers of his staff. An immense crowd witnessed the departure from the wharves. According to the official account, the people cheered for "Weyler, the pacificator."

WEYLER DISPLEASES MADRID.

His Speech on Embarking at Havana Not Well Received.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—Considerable surprise and ill-feeling have been occasioned in official circles by the statement, in the cabled accounts of the demonstration at Havana on Friday, which preceded Lieut. Gen. Weyler's embarkation on the Montserrat, that he had declared, while addressing the deputations, that he had been recalled in "obedience to the wishes of the rebels and the demands of the United States."

Bank of Spain Advances Funds.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—According to the Madrid correspondent of The Standard, the Bank of Spain has agreed to advance the Cuban Treasury $0,000,000 of pesetas and the Treasury of the Philippines 30,000,000, on the guarantee of the Spanish Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

Attends Church and Receives Callers —Starts for Canton in the Evening.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—The President and Mrs. McKinley left this city to-night for Canton, where they will remain until after the election.

The President this morning attended the services in the Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. McKinley did not feel well enough to accompany him.

The services were of the usual order, except for some addition to the music. The President joined heartily in the congregational singing. The pastor, the Rev. G. W. Dubois, was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Richardson, who made the opening prayer in which he prayed for the President of the United States and all others in authority.

This afternoon there were many callers at the residence of J. G. Schmidlapp where the President and Mrs. McKinley were guests. Some of the visitors were guests to-night of Mr. and Mrs. Schmidlapp and dined with the President.

Artistic Photographs are the specialty of Rockwood's. Cabinet $6.00 per dozen. 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

DIAMOND MATCH DEAL OFF.

An English Firm's Option on 40,000 Shares Expires.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The option on 40,000 shares of Diamond Match stock, which the house of Coates, Son & Co. of London had held for six months, ran out yesterday. A cablegram was received late last night asking for an extension of time. A refusal was cabled.

The option gave the English firm a right to take the stock between May 1 and Nov. 1 at 165. The deal involved $6,600,000. If the firm gets the stock now it will be in competition with other firms. The stock has been held here in trust by a bank.

TENNESSEE EXPOSITION ENDED.

Large Attendance on the Closing Day —A Financial Success.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which began May 1, closed last night. About 30,000 persons were in attendance on the last day.

There were no special features in the daytime, but at 10 o'clock in the evening, after a display of fireworks and a concert, the closing meeting was held in the Auditorium. President Thomas announced that every dollar of indebtedness would be paid promptly. The amount of the receipts and expenditures will not be known until Tuesday, when the Executive Committee will meet, but it is understood that the exposition has been a financial success.

ENGINEER FOYLE'S BODY FOUND.

Taken Out of the River at Garrison's by Poughkeepsie Men.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Poughkeepsie Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, composed of Capt. Isaac H. Wood and his four sons, found this afternoon the body of Engineer John Foyle, who was in charge of the locomotive that hauled the train wrecked near Garrison's a week ago to-day.

The Woods were equipped with excellent grappling irons. Every inch of ground was gone over carefully, and the body located finally about ninety feet from shore in the big hole made by the locomotive when it plowed its way to the bottom of the river with its three occupants.

The body was taken to Cold Spring and at once put into a metallic coffin. It will be conveyed to-morrow to East Albany, where Mr. Foyle lived.

At the request of Superintendent McCoy, the Woods to-morrow will endeavor to find the body of Superintendent Van Etten's stenographer, A. G. McKay.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The Body of Dr. Charles Fox Found Near Hartford.

HARTFORD, Oct. 31.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Dr. Charles Fox from his home in East Hartford May 17 of last year was cleared up to-day, when his body was found in the woods on the road to Bolton, about 300 feet from the highway and about one mile east of Manchester Green. The body was buried under about three inches of leaves, and there was but little left of it but the skeleton. The effects found, however, including a gold watch, a memorandum book, a pin of a Hartford lodge of Odd Fellows, and other articles, established the identity of the body beyond doubt. There were no indications of suicide or foul play.

Dr. Fox was one of the leading physicians of the city, but, owing to mental trouble brought on by overwork, was forced to give up practice a few years ago, when he removed to East Hartford. On the morning of his disappearance he bade his wife good-bye, saying he was going out for a short walk. Later in the day he made inquiries of a gentleman residing near Manchester Green concerning the direction to Bolton, and after that all trace of him was lost. A reward of $500 was offered by Mrs. Fox for information as to her husband's whereabouts.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

Recent Events in Japan and Korea—Accident to an American.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The steamship Peru from Yokohama and Hongkong via Honolulu brought the following Oriental advices:

On Sept. 9 Charles Carroll, twenty-five years old, an American, who arrived from Japan and Hongkong the previous day

...when the main doors of ... Central Palace were opened for ... of the day. Several hundred ... who had been waiting entered with ... heads and walked up the aisle and passed the bier. Through the glass they ... the dead leader almost as in sleep, ... except for an increased pallor, while her left arm ... across her breast the other lay at his ... As each ... filing is pass... on the glass that covered the dead face. A woman who followed in the line about an hour later laid as her tribute a modest bunch of pinks alongside the violets. From the start of the parade, if it might be so termed, until 2 o'clock, when the crowd was shut off by the temporary closing of the doors, there was no cessation in the long line.

And it was a curious line. A remarkable assembly of men, women, and children—and there were thousands of women and children. For five hours not one man or woman who passed the head of the line belonged to other than the lower walks of life. Not one was recognized by any of the reporters, and all bore in their clothes and in their general appearance the sign that they were people who earned their living by manual labor. At 12:10 was the first break. Maurice J. Power and Abraham Cahan were known and recognized. Then for another half hour came the stream of workers, and then these delegates from out of town: William Lloyd Garrison; James R. Carret, Louis Prang, and Robert Fillobrown of Boston; Louis F. Post of Cleveland; H. Martin Williams of St. Louis; Harold Sudell of Wilmington, Del., and A. H. Stephenson of Philadelphia.

It was a silent and reverent crowd. Many of the women broke the silence by but half-stifled sobs, and many a man passed to right or left wiping his eyes. As the hours passed the throng came quicker, and at one time they were passing the bier at the rate of nearly 10,000 an hour. Not the least remarkable thing about the assemblage was the number of children in the long line. They came alone and in little groups and accompanied by their parents; some of them so small that the ushers had to lift them up that they might see into the casket. One woman stood for a moment in prayer, and then broke down and was led away sobbing hysterically.

A Steady Tramp.

That was about the only incident that broke the impressive monotony. From beginning to end it was one steady tramp of people—working people. The democracy of the immense gathering gave it its greatest significance. There were policemen and firemen in uniform, but off duty, car drivers and conductors, wearing the badges of their places, and laboring men whose working clothes showed that to them Sunday was not a day of rest.

In order to obtain a just estimate of the attendance, every fifteen minutes during the day the number who passed the bier in one minute was counted, and then an average was struck for that hour. For the first hour the result showed 1,200, for the second hour 4,000; from 3 until 12 o'clock they came at the rate of 5,200 an hour; from 12 to 1 7,500, from 1 to 2 9,180, and for the last hour of the day, 5:15 to 6:15, at the rate of 200 a minute; an estimated total of 49,480 persons in the lines.

A few moments before 2 o'clock, in preparation for the funeral services, the doors were closed, and as the lines in the aisles were cleared the ropes cutting off the seats were removed and instructions were given to the men on the doors to let everybody in until the hall was filled. Ten minutes later, with the exception of the first five rows on either side of the main aisle, which were reserved for the personal friends of Mr. George's family and for the pall bearers, every seat on the main floor was filled.

The benches under the arches were packed tightly, and the intervening space was a mass of many women standing, unable to find better accommodation, and before 2:15 there was not an inch of space unoccupied in any part of the great hall. And, like the mourners of the earlier procession, the attendants with but few exceptions were all people unknown to the world at large. While the audience was filing in, Halle's Band, attached to Local Assembly No. 743, K. of L., which had volunteered its services, played Chopin's "Funeral March," Handel's "Largo," and "The Lost Chord."

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

It has been very seldom that the Police Department has handled such an enormous crowd as that which gathered in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Palace with such skill, or with such a perfection of arrangements. In spite of the enormous amount of work which the police had to do, and the frequent necessity for them to use a good deal of force in keeping back the eager crowd, not a complaint was heard against them. Chief McCullagh was on the scene himself the greater part of the day, and Deputy Chief Cortright assisted him in superintending the carrying out of the arrangements.

Besides Chief McCullagh, Deputy Chief Cortright, and Inspector Thompson, there were eight Captains, thirty-two Sergeants, thirty-four Roundsmen, twenty detectives, and 635 patrolmen on hand. These men were stationed from Forty-second Street to Forty-sixth, and from Third Avenue to Depew Place. The only entrance for the crowd to the inside of these four boundary lines was at Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, and it was there that the crowd was the greatest.

At Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue Capt. Schmittberger was stationed with 80 men. At Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue Capt. Hasslacher and 40 men prevented the crowd there from going north. On Third Avenue Capt. Young had 60 men guarding the entrances at Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Streets.

At Depew Place 54 men under Capt. Steinkamp were kept busy dispersing the crowd of people coming from the Forty-third Street and Grand Central Station exits of the building. Capt. Moynihan and 25 men guarded the Forty-fifth Street bridge, and inside the hall were Capt. Delaney, two Sergeants, two Roundsmen, and 50 men. The rest of the men were held in reserve in the Grand Central Palace basement.

The greatest part of the police work fell on Capt. Schmittberger's line at Forty-sixth Street. When the police lines were formed at 7 o'clock in the morning the crowd had begun to gather there. It was 10 o'clock before it had assumed large proportions, and it was the greatest from 12 to 3 o'clock. During these last three hours it was all Capt. Schmittberger's men could do to keep the crowd back. From Forty-sixth Street up to Forty-eighth and from Lexington Avenue for two blocks on each side there was a solid mass of people long after the police line was closed to them.

The Crowd Pushes Fiercely.

During the morning it was an easy matter for Capt. Schmittoerger's men to handle the crowd. The Captain had only forty men there, but at 12 o'clock they had to be reinforced by twenty more. An hour later the crowd was pushing against the line so fiercely that another reinforcement of twenty men was added. From then on until 4 o'clock the work of the officers in this line was of the severest kind. Not only once, but a half a dozen times, the great mass of people in front of them broke through their line and started on a wild rush down the avenue. Fortunately, the crowd was not of a kind that had any desire to get into trouble with the police. There were a good many women and children in it, and it had to be handled with the greatest care in consequence. The rushes that were made upon the police line were of a good-natured sort, and were caused by no intention of the people in front to force their way through, but rather by the eagerness of the surging mass behind.

In the last half hour in which people were admitted to the building to attend the ceremonies they were let through the police line 200 or 300 at a time, so that there would be no danger of overcrowding the hall. But two or three times when the police tried to shut off the stream that was passing through they found it a harder task than they had at first reckoned on. Once started, the people in the rear pushed those ahead on, and the line of officers was swept back as if it had been struck by a tornado. Then they charged the crowd, and finally, after a fierce struggle, had their line closed again securely.

In the midst of this excitement a cab drove through the crowd, forcing the closely wedged people to the right and left. The driver saw the squad of officers barring the way in front of him, and he must have heard the crowd hooting and yelling at him to go back, but he drove straight on.

Then two or three policemen sprang forward and seized the horse's bit. "You turn around and go back," they yelled to the driver.

One of the fares, who had a square-cut beard and wore a silk hat, leaned forward and said, severely: "I'm the Mayor. I'm Mayor Strong. I'm going through to the funeral."

Instantly the line opened, and the cab passed through.

The police squad on Third Avenue had little difficulty in handling the crowd, which, for the most part, was moving along by them toward Forty-sixth Street. There was an enormous crowd surging through Forty-second Street all through the afternoon, but it was very quiet and orderly. In fact, everywhere the crowds seemed to appreciate the melancholy character of the occasion, and acted accordingly. In Depew Place there was hardly anybody but the police.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

Miss Anna George Appeared Weak and Almost Collapsed During the Speaking.

REV. DR. McGLYNN'S EULOGY

Addresses Made by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Gustav Gottheil, and John S. Crosby—Seth Low and Mayors Strong and Wurster Present.

The funeral services were announced to begin at 3 o'clock, but it was nearly half an hour later when the family of Mr. George and their immediate friends filed into the hall, preceded by the pall bearers and honorary pall bearers. The attendants took the seats reserved to the left of the middle aisle while the family sat to the right.

Mrs. George, heavily veiled, walked with Henry George, Jr., and Miss Anna George leaned on the arm of her brother Richard. She appeared weak and ill, and more than once during the services she nearly collapsed. Mrs. George bore the ordeal well. When Dr. McGlynn began to speak she threw aside her veil and listened intently to his glowing eulogy. Following Richard and Miss George were Morris Reed George, John Valentine George, Thomas L. George, Mrs. Joseph Shoemaker, Mrs. J. B. Chapman, and Miss Caroline Pratt George, Henry George's brothers and sisters.

The pall bearers and honorary pall bearers were Tom L. Johnson, August Lewis, Andrew McLean, Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur McEwen, Louis F. Post, Jerome O'Neil, and Charles Frederic Adams; Mayor W. L. Strong, Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, Willis J. Abbot, Albert L. Johnson, John P. Dransford, Charles W. Dayton, George Cary Eggleston, Horace White, Edward McHugh, Bolton Hall, John Filmer, Charles O'Conor Hennessy, John Swinton, E. Lawson Purdy, John H. Girdner, A. Van Deusen, John R. Waters, M. R. Leverson, Frank Stephens, and Robert Schalkenbach.

Mayor Strong, Charles W. Dayton, and Mayor Wurster sat on the platform instead of with the other honorary pall bearers. Others on the platform were Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, Edward M. Grout, and Henry Yonge of Brooklyn, Col. Waring, Seth Low, Dr. McGlynn, the Rev. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, John S. Crosby, John W. Hutchinson, the last survivor of the famous quartet of ante-bellum days, and several women. Mr. Low sat beside Col. Waring and shook hands with him and with Mayor Gleason as he took his seat. Joseph Larocque and Oscar S. Straus sat with the honorary pall bearers.

In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. George, carrying out a desire often expressed by Mr. George, the services were opened with the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." Mr. Newton read the burial service, and the quartet responded with the Lord's Prayer.

THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

He Tells of the Purpose of Henry George's Useful Life and Writings.

After the singing of a hymn by the quartet, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott walked to the front of the platform. He said:

"We have come together to express our affection and our reverence for him who has been so suddenly called from among us. The expression of grief at his loss does not come alone from his followers. It has come from those who are opposed to his opinions, from those who agree with him in part, and from those who disagree in part, and from those who disagree altogether. All men, of all shades of political opinion, have united in this testimonial. It is more than a testimonial of grief, for all feel that the spirit is more important than any theories, whether political or economic, and that the spirit which leads a man to give himself unselfishly to the service of his fellow-men is the spirit of Christ Himself.

"What Christ thought was His duty He made clear to the world. He made Himself perfectly clear in His first sermon. The spirit of the Lord was upon Him to proclaim glad tidings to the world, to heal broken hearts, to restore sight to the blind, to liberate those in bonds, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord.

A Proclaimer of Glad Tidings.

"If to give one's life to proclaiming glad tidings to the poor of this world is to follow Christ, then surely it would be difficult to name any man in the last quarter of a century who has followed Him more faithfully than he whose sudden death has called us together this afternoon. If it be Christ's service to give one's self to the service of manhood, then there are in the church many who do not follow Him, and many outside the church who do. If this be to follow Christ, then I think that there are many who have, with eyes blinded sometimes by tears, sometimes by prejudice, whose stumblings and mistakes are manifold, tried to follow Him in this age, I think, than in any other age of the world.

"How do you account for the decay of religion? I have been asked. I have replied that I thought that religion was not decaying, that it was never so vital, so large and enlarging, so diversified, as it is to-day. We do not care so much for creeds and ritual and for church organization as the past did; perhaps not enough for these things. But we care for our fellow-man more. Art, science, journalism, education—all these are ministers of man. In all these the few are serving the many. It is only in commerce and industry that the many are serving the few.

Henry George's Life Purpose.

"Commerce and industry may be made Christian, as science, art, and literature have been made Christian. It was to accomplish this that Henry George devoted and consecrated his life. Whether or not we accept his methods as the best of all methods for accomplishing this, we must honor the life that was so consecrated. Not to attend church or synagogue, not to subscribe to creeds, social or religious, not to belong to organizations industrial or so-called Christian—not any of these things make one a follower of Christ. To give one's self to the teaching of the poor, to the uplifting of the common people, to the overthrow of every form of wrong and injustice, to establish the kingdom of righteousness and peace—and no peace without righteousness—this is to follow Christ, who has given us the clue to following Him in the words that have just been read. It is because I believe that Henry George was a true, noble follower of Christ that I, a follower of Christ also, am glad to be here to-day and to say these simple words.

Industrial Wrong No Mere Theory.

"Henry George followed Christ in the aim he put before himself, and he followed Christ in the spirit in which he pursued that aim. He did not look upon industrial injustice as a mere theoretical wrong. Economic questions he did not study only in the quietude of the library. He flung himself into life. He identified himself with those whose wrongs he suffered as keenly as if they had been his own. He interpreted them through his own feelings. He loved truth, but he loved it most because it served mankind. He loved his fellow-man and identified himself with his fellow-man. To the eradication of all social wrongs by what seemed to him to be a clear and sure remedy he gave himself with a simple consecration and faith worthy of all praise, worthy of all emulation. With his brilliant talent, with his mastery of the English language, with a full knowledge of economic principles, with rare powers of expression, with a genius for arousing enthusiasm, Henry George might have had any position in political life or in journalism that he chose, if he had been willing to compromise a little with his convictions.

"He never, I believe, thought what would

Wake Up.

Yes, wake up to the danger which threatens you if your kidneys and bladder are inactive or weak. Don't you know that if you fail to impel them to action, Bright's disease or diabetes await you? Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters without delay. It has a most beneficial effect upon the kidneys when sluggish, and upon the bowels, liver, stomach, and nervous system.

Risked His Life in the Campaign.

"When this campaign, in which he has lost his life, came on, many friends and acquaintances told him that he went into it at the hazard of his life. No soldier ever enlisted in an army with greater earnestness than Henry George enlisted in this campaign. He died in attestation of his faith in his cause and fighting for the application of his principles. I believe that the secret of this unflinching courage, this undimmed faith in man, this ever-ebullient hope of victory, lay in the earnestness of his convictions.

"Nothing exists without a great first cause from which it proceeds. And so his was a perfect, loving faith in a perfect, loving God, the Father of all his children, who is working out righteousness, and will work it out until prophets shall arise and teach in all nations. If a life devoted to humanity is a Christlike life, then was his a Christly life. It seems to me that even those present who may have no faith in Christ, into whose life has never come an Easter morning, and to whom the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians is a mere sound, can think that such a life could have been led by a mere Christless philosopher, or think that such a life has absolutely ceased.

Immortality of His Influence.

"It cannot be that such faith in God, hope nourished by that faith, a life devoted to the service of mankind, could come to an untimely end in the dust and ashes of a coffin. Those who believe in Christ, those who believe that He rose from the dead, in the immortality of the soul, must believe gladly and joyfully that such a life must pass into a larger, higher life that lies beyond.

"We should take a new pledge before him that we, too, will give ourselves with unselfish devotion, with settled purpose, to aid with whatever power is within us to make the world better, richer, wiser, and brighter for our living in it. To bring in the reign of the common people, which will only come when in every heart and home there reigns the hope which always looks for better and better things for humanity, and the love which counts only that life worth living which is devoted to the service of humanity."

DR. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL.

"This Man Was More Powerful in Death than He Was During His Life."

Dr. Gustav Gottheil followed Dr. Abbott. He spoke in part as follows:

"Death has declared Henry George victor in a race that will outshine the lustre of other triumphs. He has been the victor in a struggle for truth, and for the purity of life, and for manhood. In him I believe we have lost one of the truest and noblest souls of our country.

"When death sealed his lips forever, it opened the lips of millions to speak his praise and to testify to his worth. From all parts of the country come from the people expressions of sorrow over their great loss. We are assembled here to voice this general sorrow, and to comfort ourselves in the best manner possible. This man confirmed an ancient Hebrew maxim that wise and good men are more powerful in death than in life. In life was conflict, the tumult, the battle cry. But God has driven away the smoke of battle, has silenced the battle cries; and now the fallen hera lies before our clear vision, in the full stature of his greatness; and we are able to measure our loss.

Honesty of Thought and Life.

"There are two things above others that will serve to keep alive the work and memory of Henry George. The first is the absolute, uncompromising honesty of his thought and of his life. He went forth to seek truth, and when he found her he accepted her, and told her message in language simple, plain, with the conviction of his own mind shining through it as light through a glass. He was never deterred from telling what he conceived to be true. He declared his message no matter what it struck or what was the effect. God, in His order, has established it that honesty will never fail of its reward. Time that tries all things will separate the dust from the gold. An honest utterance will fall upon thousands upon thousands of minds, and awake aspirations to go and do likewise. That reward is surely his.

Taught by Personal Experience.

"In the second place, his ideas and principles were brought from actual life, and the deepest roots of his conviction lay in his personal experience. He studied facts, he looked for facts, and he grappled with facts. The fact that he wished to establish an order in which righteousness was to be the foundation should appeal to all minds to give his views a fair trial. Thousands upon thousands have been ready to range themselves under his banner. They could sympathize with his teachings. It was simply heart answering heart. It was a fellow sufferer that spoke to other sufferers "when he declared that poverty, and consequent degradation, were not irremediable, and might be cured if the lower classes would clasp hands and become a great army and defenders of the inalienable rights of mankind.

"Some have said his theories were dangerous. They were dangerous, it was said, because they created dissatisfaction in a large class of people with the present order of things. This I hold to be entirely outside of the question.

Lasting Benefit of His Work.

"All great reformers in this world create unrest and dissatisfaction. If it were otherwise they would go down to defeat. The only question, it seems to me, is will their work benefit the laboring classes? Will the condition of the working classes be improved by it? If so, I maintain that the entire social order will be benefited. You can not possibly lift up one part of society without infusing new strength, new life, throughout the whole body, politic and social. I believe that, tested by this standard, the theories of our fallen hero will be found to have been a benefit and not a danger or an evil.

"The work of this noble, honest son of a great and generous nation will be chronicled in letters of gold. Nay, far beyond the limits of his native land, the name of Henry George will be found among the noble host of God's servants who tried to glorify His name and the cause of mankind by establishing among them a kingdom of righteousness, a kingdom based on justice and equal rights, and the crowning blessing of peace forevermore."

The quartet sang another hymn, and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn followed with an address on the personal character and economic theories of Henry George.

THE REV. DR. McGLYNN.

He Likens Henry George to "John, Who Was a Man Sent of God."

Dr. McGlynn's address had a most extraordinary effect on his hearers. When he first entered the hall there was a ripple of handclapping, but it was quickly drowned in a chorused hush, as if the majority recognized that it was neither time nor place for applause. But the churchlike silence was brought to an end with his words: "The Scriptures say, 'There was a man sent of God whose name was John,' and I believe I am not guilty of any profanation of the Christian Scripture when I say that there was a man sent of God whose name was Henry George."

As one man they applauded, clapping their hands for nearly a minute. Again and again he aroused their enthusiasm with his ringing words of eulogy and again and again they applauded. It was the first open signal of appreciation of the day. Mr. Crosby, who followed Dr. McGlynn, found his audience ready and willing to applaud his every other sentence.

Dr. McGlynn said:

"This palace, not dedicated to religion, but to pleasure and art, has to-day been consecrated. We stand before a holy ground; we stand consciously in the presence of a messenger directly from God. And no ordinary message is it that this messenger brings us. It is a message of death; but of a death that has shocked mankind. We stand upon ground that is made sacred by what remains of a man who was raised by a peculiar providence of the Father in heaven to deliver a message to men of righteousness and justice and truth. He died in the struggle for what? For the Mayoralty of New York? No. That was not for him. It was altogether too small for him. He died in the struggle upon which he had

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.

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enthusiastically entered; to deal blows and willing to take them; in a conflict for the rights of man, for universal justice; for the cause which is destined to make the magnificent intentions of the preamble of the Declaration of Independence no longer glittering generalities.

"The chair at the President of the United States is all too small for such a man. This man was not merely a philosopher as such, but he was a seer, a prophet, a preacher, and a forerunner sent by God; and we can say of him as the Scriptures say: 'There was a man sent by God, whose name was John,' and I believe I am not guilty of any profanation of the Christian Scripture when I say that there was a man sent of God whose name was Henry George."

The First Applause.

"We have all heard with delight the noble, the eloquent, the wise, the humanitarian utterances of the great, good men who have preceded me, and we have heard with peculiar delight the picture which the venerable Dr. Lyman Abbott drew of the mind of George as Christlike. Eleven years ago there were assembled in the heart of this city men of every profession, the clergyman, the lawyer, the doctor, to ratify the nomination made by the Central Labor Union for the Mayoralty of New York, and I said then, and I have never regretted having said so, that the heart that is still in death before us was a Christlike heart, and I am here to repeat what I said, and would never have repented of having said, that surely it was a peculiar providence that George should take this light—he of so little schooling, this printer's boy at the case, this seaman before the mast, this tramp printer looking for employment as he was puzzling the majestic brain in that domelike head with these great questions; as his heart was tortured with the wrongs of the race on every hand, asking the question of the Lord why these things were, why iniquity should triumph, asking Him if this was God's will.

His Wondrous Brain.

"Yes, that wondrous brain, from an early day, was puzzled with those questions, and a tender, loving heart was made sore and ready to break because of the unsatisfactory answer that he was receiving on every hand from mere catchpenny works on political economy of which their very authors were forced to confess that their so-called science is hardly a science at all. Surely it was a singular Providence that raised up such a man as that to reach the end that he has reached, so that, dying as he has died, the whole world is shocked, wherever the telegraph has brought the tidings. The world has stood still for a moment, the heart of the world has ceased to throb for a moment, and many a loving tear has been shed for this man whose works have been read not only by millions of Americans, but in translations into every language in Europe and into the Chinese and Japanese of the Far East.

"Why is this great multitude assembled here to-day, and why is it that great multitudes have come from early morn to view once more the face for this man; and why is it that even now outside there are great multitudes turned away? It is because there was a man sent of God, whose name was Henry George. [Applause.] When God recalled His messenger, the heart of mankind was touched, and now they flock to gaze reverently and devotedly on that beloved face and to render to the mere cold clay before them the last sad tribute to the man. He has died just as he should have died. It was well that that man was spared the ignoble strife and crosses of an administrative office. No mere administrative office was worthy of this seer, of this poet, of this messenger of God. He died just when he should have died and just as he ought to have died.

The Heart of a Hero.

"He had the lion heart of a hero. He was one of the manliest of men, and yet, like all great men, his character in many respects resembled that of a woman. The tenderness, the lovingness, and sympathies of the best of women were his. It was that loving heart of his that largely prompted his course of investigations and studies. He would find no rest until he had solved all the puzzles. With that frankness which was peculiar to him he admitted that for a time he thought that iniquity and crime had triumphed. For a time he could not answer for himself the question 'How can all this be, under the wisdom of a beneficent God.' But when his great mind solved the riddle, as no other mind had ever done, when in that immortal work of his he had discovered the truth, he saw then the answer, and in the concluding chapter of that book he makes a confession and a profession of faith, and he tells us that when he had seen this truth the faith that was dead revived. The simple, childlike faith of his infancy came back to Henry George because he was able to assure himself that God was good; that God was the best of Fathers; that God had dealt lavishly with His children; that He had set His table so bountifully that no one need want, and that the want and crime that are here are not on account of the niggardliness of God, but of the stupidity and cupidity of too many of His children.

"There is no saying to how many men the immortal work of this dead man has brought back the faith that was dead, and that has come to life again. His life is before the whole world as an open book; the life of this man who was so peculiarly sent of God as a messenger not only to this country and generation, but to the generations that are to come. His place will be a nobler one than that of the Mayor of New York, or the President of the United States, in the glorious day that is to come, when the implements of war have been turned into the emblems of peace, and the parliament of mankind shall assemble. And in the palace that shall be the meeting place of the parliament of mankind, in which, no doubt, the English language will be spoken, there will be in one corner a sanctuary set aside to the memories of those who did the most to bring about the parliament of man; and in this sanctuary there shall be found a monument, or a pictured portrait, or a scroll in golden letters to testify the honor which all men bear to the name of the revered, the beloved, and almost worshipped Henry George. [Applause.] There will come a time when the names of the Mayors of New York and the Presidents of the United States shall be but brief entries, in the catalogue beside that of Henry George. And the friends of mankind will all rejoice that he has been spared the noble cross which death has spared him."

JOHN S. CROSBY.

He Says that Mr. George Was Even Greater than Thomas Jefferson.

As soon as Dr. McGlynn took his seat John S. Crosby advanced to the rostrum and said:

"I have not the command of language sufficient to pay the tribute which I would like to the memory of this man. Standing here in his presence, it seems to me that his lips would break the silence and tell us, not to speak of him, but of his principles, which will never die. [Applause.] On this sad Sabbath day let us ask this question: Why is it that this plain, unassuming man, this man whose great book has rarely appeared in anything more pretentious than a paper back, why is it, I ask, that not only we on this side of the Atlantic, but that those on the other side of the Atlantic and across the continent in San Francisco are mourning his loss? There is so much mourning in San Francisco to-day that as great an audience is assembled at this very hour in the hall where he made his first public utterance of his sublime theory. [Applause.]

Greater Than Thomas Jefferson.

"There are the remains of a man who was Thomas Jefferson's equal. [Applause.] Greater than Jefferson, even because though Jefferson saw the wrong of property in land, it remained for George to bear the message; and he toiled on through all the years of his life, allowing nothing to discourage him and feeling that his great principles were taking root in the hearts and brains of mankind. When we pray for God's gifts, we do not expect them to come this evening; neither could we expect a great reform like this to come at once. Every great reform was once in the mind of some one man. The thought that sprang up in the mind of that man moves the world to-day. [Applause.] As Paul stood on Mars Hill and to the ancient Athenians proclaimed an unknown God, so this man has stood for twenty-five years speaking to democrats. I do not mean democrats in the narrow, partisan sense of the word, but all of those who believe as Washington and Lincoln believed. His message to them has been that if the people could not be trusted to govern themselves, no one could do it. The party that does not recognize the right of a man to a place on this earth must go down, and every Government that fails to recognize this right must go down as Governments have gone down in the past. [Applause.]

"I will not detain you—" [Cries of "Go on!"]

"If I thought that these evils would continue, my prayer would be for God to stop the multiplication of a race that would have nothing to go down to but slavery and degradation; but if you believe that God meant in the beginning that what is right is practicable, then you may pray for the coming of His kingdom.

"The great principle of gravitation discovered by Isaac Newton was a natural principle, and does not compare with the human principle that this man discovered. Last night a distinguished speaker referred to the struggle which has arisen between certain property holders and the masses of the people. Is it not time when a few persons have accumulated enough property to arouse popular opposition, that something be done?

"His body lies here. His soul has gone to the bosom of his Father, and soon we will follow him out to peaceful Greenwood, and there deposit him upon the bosom of his mother earth: her child, and the one who above all others in his time realized and recognized the needs and the wrongs of all her children."

CONCLUSION OF THE SERVICE.

The Coffin Borne from the Central Palace to the Catafalque.

At the conclusion of Mr. Crosby's address the quartet sang the Doxology. While they were singing, Mrs. George and her party left the building. It was requested that the audience on the main floor should file out from their seats to the centre aisles and file past the coffin, and it was announced that those on the gallery and boxes could obtain admission to the main floor for the same purpose by the main entrance. There were then between 6,000 and 6,500 persons in the hall.

When all had filed past the casket the doors from the street were opened and the waiting crowd pressed in. For an hour, until 6:15 o'clock, they passed down the aisles at the rate of 200 a minute. At that hour orders were given to close the doors in order that Undertaker Freed and his assistants might make ready for the removal of the casket. When the last of those in the hall had passed out, the lid of the coffin was closed on the glass front and screwed loosely down.

Five men then lifted the coffin to their shoulders, and preceded by the pall bearers and followed by the assistant pall bearers and a dozen helpers carrying the floral tributes, they bore it gently down the broad steps to the catafalque waiting in the street below.

THE REV. DR. PETERS'S TRIBUTE.

He Says Mr. George Was a Friend of the Friendless.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, at the close of his sermon last night, paid a tribute to Henry George. He said, in part:

"The eulogies of Henry George are deserved. All of his talents were employed on the side of righteousness. At his approach oppressed humanity felt a secret rapture, and the heart of injured innocence leaped for joy. In whatever sphere he moved the friendless had a friend and the poor man an advocate. He was a patriot indeed, a friend who knew no guile. Deep in the bottom of his heart was rooted every sympathetic virtue, and his moral worth and sincerity of purpose his bitterest of foes acknowledged while he was alive, and on his tomb they unite with equal grief to heap their honors.

"Dead, yet alive, he speaks to men who now willingly listen to what before they closed their ears to. Dead, he yet speaketh. His illumined spirit whispers from heaven: 'Live nobly; live disinterestedly; live to make New York less accursed and more blessed; live for immortality, and your death bier will become the birth-bed of life everlasting.'"

TWO HEAVENS IN KANSAS.

Free from Drones, Drunkards, and Dogs, and May Give Up Tobacco.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—There are two towns in Marion County, Kan., Lost Springs and Ramona, where ideal conditions prevail. These towns, with a few hundred population, are without a vacant house, there is not an idle man or boy in either, nor is there a man addicted to the use of intoxicating drink.

Dogs howl at farmhouses roundabout, but Lost Springs and Ramona have none. There was never a drop of liquor sold in either place. The next move by the women of Ramona will be a crusade against tobacco.

CHIEF BLUEJACKET DEAD.

The Last of the Famous Line of Shawnee Warriors.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 31.—Chief Charles Bluejacket of the Shawnees died last night at the town named in his honor in Indian Territory. He is mourned as the last of a notable line of chiefs and will have no successor, as the tribe will be ruled by an Executive Council. He was born in Michigan in 1816, and was a friend of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, both noted among Shawnee warriors.

Early in October Chief Bluejacket accepted the invitation of the Wyandotte County Historical Society to revisit Shawnee County and locate for them the grave of the Prophet that they might mark it with a suitable monument. When the aged chief passed through Kansas City he was cheered by thousands of people. The unusual exertions and excitement attending the trip were too much for his feeble health.

A BIG DERRICK SINKS.

Suddenly Keels Over at Pier 14, East River—No Lives Lost.

The big floating derrick Albert, belonging to the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Company of 27 William Street, suddenly keeled over and sank at Pier 14 East River last evening. Capt. Jansan had just gone ashore when the accident occurred, but the engineer, Frederick Paulsen, his wife, their two young children, and Deckhand Samuel Nelson had a narrow escape from drowning. The Albert was laden with 200 tons of building granite. The occupants of the craft were sitting down to supper when they heard the crashing of timbers in the hold. The float began to careen toward the pier, and the occupants succeeded in scrambling to the wharf just as the float settled to the bottom of the slip. The engineer and deckhand claim that the accident was caused by the Albert settling at low tide upon some old piles which had been sawed off underneath the water. These piles had crushed through the vessel's hull. The damage is about $2,000.

Goddard Murder Jury Disagrees.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—To-day the jury in the case of Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard, charged with killing Frederick J. Jackson, reported that it was unable to agree upon a verdict. The jury was discharged.

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THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

Mr. George's Body Escorted to the Brooklyn City Hall by Many Organizations.

ABOUT 2,000 IN THE LINE

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Acts as Chief Marshal of the Mournful Parade—Hats Removed, Heads Bowed, and Church Bells Tolled.

The funeral procession of Henry George was started from the Grand Central Palace at a few minutes after 7 o'clock. The casket was borne out through the front door of the Palace at 7 o'clock precisely, the ushers, honorary pall bearers, and others being massed from the door to the catafalque and dividing so as to make a narrow lane. Every head was uncovered as the casket passed, and the band, standing just south of the door, played softly, "Flee as a Bird to the Mountain." At this time nobody was on Lexington Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-sixth Streets except the police and those who were to immediately precede or follow the body. Masses of people were banked against the tall, blue lines of police at each end of the cleared space.

Broad steps had been placed against the back of the heavily draped, flowered-covered catafalque, standing ten feet above the wheels. Up these steps the casket was carried without difficulty. It was put in its place on the top easily and quickly.

After a brief delay, during which the band moved to a point in Forty-second Street, west of Lexington Avenue, and the platoon of mounted police, under command of Sergt. Gannon of the High Bridge Precinct, rode to its place, about 200 feet in front of the leaders of the sixteen black horses, with black trappings, drawing the catafalque, the word was given, and then the compact procession moved. The police went first, followed by a detachment of mounted aids to the Grand Marshal, Col. George E. Waring, Jr. Each pair of horses was guided by a leading rein held by an attendant in silk hat and dark frock suit, walking on the right. The pall bearers and ushers followed the catafalque. The start was made slowly, and only the clatter of the horses' feet on the asphalt broke the deep silence.

The procession moved very slowly and halted frequently while descending the long hill in Madison Avenue, the horses being barely able to keep their feet on the asphalt. A number of sturdy men ran to the catafalque and held it back, as there were no brakes and the danger that the heavy vehicle would run down on the horses was serious.

As the police platoon rode into Forty-second Street the band struck up.

At Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue a line of eighteen carriages drove in immediately behind the ushers and the pall-bearers. They contained the mourners and honorary pall-bearers. As each side street was reached the men riding in them took places in the line. At Twenty-sixth Street, when the last of the organized bodies had fallen in, the count showed between 1,900 and 2,000 men.

To Madison Square.

Before the sun went down, people began to fringe the sidewalks along the route down Madison Avenue from Forty-second Street to Madison Square. This line deepened until at 7 o'clock it was in some places five deep, and the police, stationed every few feet, who anticipated a crush, began to tighten their belts and to prepare for trouble.

But the lines never deepened, and late comers sought vantage points on high stoops and railings, leaving a clear passage way for pedestrians. All sorts and conditions of men and women made up the waiting multitude. Well dressed, meanly dressed, young and old, stood shoulder to shoulder, and in subdued tones discussed the life and works of the man whom the city was mourning. There was no flare of torches, or music. Nothing but the bare, white street over which the shadows cast by the arc lights played. This bare space the police guarded with jealous care.

At eight minutes past seven o'clock a battalion of mounted police swung around the Lexington Avenue corner into the gloom of Forty-second Street. Inspector Thompson ran ahead of them, raised his hand in signal, which was passed from policeman to policeman over to Madison Avenue, and as a consequence the police lines were tightened. Behind the police came a small band without uniforms. Only the muffled beat of the drum was heard as the head of the procession turned the corner.

The line of people was much the same on Fifth Avenue. There was more light there, but in the centre of the blocks very often the shadows were so dense that the procession might have passed into a cloud to emerge again in the light of a corner lamp. At Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue the one dramatic incident of the march to Madison Square occurred. As the crowd stood with uncovered heads an old man, with his long gray hair falling about his ears, brushed his way to the street. The horses were passing then, and a policeman caught the old man with "Here, Sir! You must keep back!"

"Please don't stop me," the trespasser pleaded. "I simply want to see. I have come a long ways, and he was a friend of mine."

Knelt in the Street.

The policeman made no reply to this, but walked away leaving the old man alone. By this time the car was passing, and seeing this the old man knelt on the asphalt and remained there for some moments. Then he arose and was lost in the crowd.

The procession moved steadily and at a good pace. In twelve minutes the entire parade turned the Madison Avenue corner at Forty-second Street, and as it marched down from the side streets the small delegations of men waiting in the side streets joined with soldierly precision and celerity. Along Fifth Avenue the leading band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and with that exception nothing but the sound of men tramping and the scrape of horses' feet disturbed the quiet. By 8 o'clock the entire procession had passed the Worth Monument and the assembled line of men and women turned quietly to go to their homes.

At the Worth Monument.

It was 7:35 o'clock when the cavalcade swung around from Twenty-sixth Street into Fifth Avenue at the northwest corner of Madison Square, the band in front playing "Columbia." An hour before that time a double black line had formed along both sides of the route marked out for the column around the two sides of the square. It was a silent, respectful crowd, talking in low tones when it talked at all, but remaining for the most part in dumb expectation. The police were there, but their services were not needed to keep back the people.

Just before the parade appeared a man standing near the Worth Monument produced a hymn book and sang "How Firm a Foundation Ye Saints of the Lord," which served to deepen the funeral atmosphere of the locality. At the same moment an illuminated electric sign, taking the place of an advertising inscription overlooking the square, flashed out in glittering incandescence the words, "Henry George, the Hero of the Masses."

There was a murmur along the waiting line as the tall catafalque with the swaying casket atop, wheeled into view, but even this was hushed when the funeral equipage came abreast. Then no voice was heard, the people with one accord rendering the tribute of silence, profound and respectful, to the passing dead

wait till the end of the procession. It was striking, gloomy, and grand. The slow tolling of the City Hall bell and the regular beat of the drums were the only sounds that broke the stillness, except such fragments of subdued conversation as those heard down at the bridge.

When the last man had passed and the carriages had moved on to Court Street, the casket was taken from the bier and transferred to a hearse, which conveyed it to Fort Hamilton. The family and immediate friends of the dead hero drove back to the bridge, where they embarked in two special cars for the family residence.

Mr. George's Private Funeral.

Brief and simple private services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning over the body of Henry George, at the family residence, on Shore Road, at Fort Hamilton. The Rev. Mr. George and the Rev. Mr. Latimer of Philadelphia, the latter a cousin to the deceased, both Episcopal clergymen, in which faith Mr. George was raised, will officiate. The body will be carried to Greenwood Cemetery, to be interred in the family lot on Ocean Hill, looking out on the Atlantic. Immediate friends of the family will be admitted to the services.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Members Have Difficulty in Getting Through Police Lines Into the Grand Central Palace.

The trade and labor organizations did not begin to form in line along Madison Avenue until the evening had well advanced. Very few of them had received the notices sent out from the Henry George headquarters on Saturday evening by Jerome O'Neil, and those union men who did go to the points assigned for their unions to form had seen the assignments that had been printed in the newspapers.

The Central Labor Union was about the only central labor organization that took action on Henry George's death yesterday. All political faiths are represented in this body, and although repeated efforts have been made by his followers in the Central Labor Union to boom his candidacy and obtain his indorsement, the different Chairmen—for there is a new Chairman at every meeting—would not allow any political discussion.

Yesterday, however, the entire body paid a handsome tribute of respect to the memory of the dead single-tax leader, in resolutions and in a visit to view the remains in the Grand Central Palace.

Daniel Harris was elected Chairman of the Central Labor Union meeting, and immediately after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting Delegate Hawkes asked for a suspension of the regular business to enable him to make a motion for some special and urgent business.

This was done, and then Mr. Hawkes said: "Most probably all of you know why I made this request. We have lost the greatest friend of the working people that this generation has seen. In the death of Henry George we have lost a man who knew what it was to fight the battle of life from the bottom round of the ladder until he achieved a world-wide reputation. Yet his life was spent in devising plans for the benefit of his fellow-workers."

The following delegates were then appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on Mr. George's death: William J. O'Brien, B. J. Hawkes, J. J. Ryan, Samuel Prince, and John H. Lawrence.

The Union Marches.

After that the delegates and members of district and local assemblies of Knights of Labor formed a column in front of Clarendon Hall, in Thirteenth Street, and marched to Fourth Avenue, and up Fourth Avenue to Thirty-second Street.

On reaching Thirty-second Street the column turned east into Lexington Avenue, and marched up Lexington Avenue to Forty-first Street, where it was halted by the police. A couple of delegates were sent up to ask the police commanders to allow the Central Labor Union the right of way to the Grand Central Palace, inasmuch as the delegates were anxious to join as soon as possible their respective unions, which they understood were forming along Madison Avenue.

Word came back that the Central Labor Union should march up by Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. This was done, but in trying to get into Lexington Avenue at Forty-sixth Street the delegates got wedged in the large crowd that was there, and the order was then given to face about and go round by Third Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

This was about 4:30 o'clock, when the services were still going on in the Grand Central Palace, and the crowds outside were kept back by the police. A large number of them had learned that the Central Labor Union would have the right of way in after the service fell into line, and the column became more than twice as long.

These people were doomed to disappointment, for just as the police lines were reached the order was given that none should be allowed past the lines except delegates who showed Central Labor Union cards or were vouched for by such delegates. This reduced the column to its original proportions, and then the delegates had to wait in Lexington Avenue until the services were over and the assembled crowds had gone out. Then the delegates were ushered in at the head of the crowds that were still waiting to get a last glimpse of the face of Henry George.

On leaving the Grand Central Palace the delegates hurried toward Madison Avenue, where they dispersed, each in search of his particular union.

It was already after 6 o'clock, but comparatively few people were in Madison Avenue, and the members of trades unions that were forming at the different corners, beginning at Forty-first Street, were generally very few and for a time it looked as though the labor end of the parade would prove a failure. Some of the men said that their fellow-trade unionists had gone off to get something to eat, as they felt chilly and tired, while others expected their friends to arrive every minute.

At Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue there were about 100 Manhattan Single Taxmen, but when the parade began the numbers were increased to about 500. Typographical Union, No. 6, had also been assigned to form at this corner. It numbers nearly 5,000 members, but at 6 o'clock only a few had arrived, although they had their handsome banner of Big 6 with them, and also a band of music. They were under command of Samuel B. Donnelly, the President of the union, and when the parade began they made the best showing of any trades union, their numbers having increased to about 250.

At Fortieth Street there were assembled members of the Franklin Press Feeders' Union, about fifty men; the Adams and Cylinder Pressmen's Association, under command of Charles Reed. Across the avenue were the photo-engravers, under command of Delegate Ryan, and the Stereotypers' and Bookbinders' Unions, none of which were well represented.

The letter carriers made a better showing, as they turned out about 100 men. At Thirty-ninth Street there were about fifty men from Cigarmakers' International Unions Nos. 144, 141, 90, 15, 10, 231, and 251, of New York, and Nos. 85 and 149 of Brooklyn.

Lower down the avenue the Henry George workingmen were best represented at Thirty-sixth Street, where there was a large delegation of tile layers under Marshal James J. Daly, a number of bricklayers, and the Henry George Club of the Eighth Assembly District.

There were no other unions until Thirty-third Street was reached, where small delegations stood from the pavers, bluestone cutters, and paving Inspectors.

Below this street no trades unions were found.

MEMORIAL MEETINGS HELD.

Friends and Admirers of Henry George Pay Tribute to His Memory.

A number of friends of Henry George, gathered from the literary and artistic circles of the city, held a meeting in his memory at the Carnegie Lyceum last evening. W. D. McCrackan, author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," a single taxer, and a personal friend of Mr. George, presided. The meeting, he said, had been designed as a tribute of the arts to Henry George, the philosopher, but it had been turned into a memorial to the dead leader.

"We have here," Mr. McCrackan said, "novelists, poets, historians, actors, painters, and sculptors, and we have come together to show the people of New York what they have perhaps not suspected before—that Henry George counted his followers not only among those who labor with their hands, but also among those who work with their brains."

John E. Kellerd, the well known actor, followed with the reading of several striking passages from "Progress and Poverty."

Dr. D. D. Cohen said that the keynote of George's life was that which all could take to heart—love for human kind. His death, he declared, was great and glorious, worthy of a life so noble. It was the death of a martyr.

The Greatest of Philosophers.

Thomas B. Connery pronounced Henry George the greatest philosopher of this or any other age. Had he lived, he believed George would have converted the world to his ideas on political economy.

Frank Stephens of Philadelphia paid eloquent tribute to the fallen leader. Henry George dead, he declared, was greater and stronger than Henry George living.

Dan Beard, the artist and illustrator, spoke feelingly of Henry George, whom he regarded as the greatest man of his day, and John W. Hutchinson, of the "Hutchinson Family," paid a brief, but strong tribute to his memory.

Hamlin Garland was the next speaker. "There was a time in America," he said in opening, "when there was no discussion of the social problem, when the phrase 'Progress and Poverty' was unknown, and the tramp had not yet set foot upon the weary road of want." He pictured the evolution of the people from their pristine simplicity to a nation of trusts and syndicates and corporations, a nation of speculators and millionaires.

A Manufactory of Millionaires.

"It was our boast," he said, "that we created millionaires quicker and with less trouble to the millionaire than any country the world had ever seen. We smiled upon William Tweed and ran to the window to see Jay Gould pass. Human folly could no further go."

Mr. Garland told how Henry George, then a poor young printer came to New York from California and had his attention called to "the enormous differences existing even then between the rich and the poor," and returned to the West with the question puzzling his brain which resulted in the production of "Progress and Poverty." Speaking of that work, Mr. Garland said:

Awoke the Nations' Consciences.

"This book awoke the conscience of the civilized nations of the earth. It taught Tolstoi the cure of Russian serfdom, and it created a new party in Australia. It was translated into a score of languages, and everywhere it went it exposed the shame of political economy, laid bare the injustice of men, and taught the bounty and beneficence of malice. It criticised, but it gave hope. It undermined lying, robbery, and special privilege—it built strongly for righteousness.

"Suddenly all America began to think of the phrase "Progress and Property." The intrenched hosts of special privilege denounced the book. The pulpit apologized for things as they were, and the press fell upon the advance guard of Henry George's hosts with pitiless cudgels of abuse.

"But the mishap was done. Never again would the spirit of boasting rule in America. Never again would privilege throned high on fraud, and intimidation rest at ease. It was placed in an attitude of defense.

"After Henry George came other critics. The conscience of the privileged and easeful few was awakened. Poets represented by William Morris, novelists represented by William Dean Howells and Edward Bellamy artists represented by George Inness arose to spread a noble discontent, and lead the people toward a happier, because more unselfish life. 'Progress and Poverty' prepared the way. Upon Henry George fell the strife. He led the way when to question was to be imprisoned or outlawed. To him shall be the eternal honor as well as the brief obloquy. He was the William Lloyd Garrison on the latest emancipation crusade.

"And now he is dead. He whose lifted hand launched lightnings at oppression. He takes his place with Lincoln and all great and unselfish workers of the earth."

SERVICES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry George's Memory Honored by His Pacific Coast Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Metropolitan Temple was crowded at noon to-day at the memorial services for Henry George, held under the direction of the Single Tax Society. Miss McCloskey, a cousin of Henry George, sang "Flee as a Bird," which was one of Mr. George's favorite compositions. She was overcome with grief while singing and most of the audience was affected similarly.

Congressman James G. Maguire recalled personal reminiscences of Mr. George, and ex-Judge Robert Ferrall, who nineteen years ago was associated with Mr. George in the publication of The Evening Post here, spoke of Mr. George as a journalist. Other addresses were made by James H. Barry, editor of The Star; P. J. Healey, and Chairman Manzero of the Single Tax Society. Mr. Manzero dismissed the audience with a substitute for the orthodox benediction.

BROOKLYN HONORS GEORGE.

Largely Attended Memorial Meeting Held in Grand Opera House.

One of the largest meetings Brooklyn has ever seen was held in the Grand Opera House, in that city, last night, under the auspices of the Henry George Memorial Committee. The hall was crowded to its capacity and several thousand people who tried to secure admittance were disappointed.

Judge W. J. Gaynor presided and made the opening speech. He paid a high tribute to the personality and the character of Mr. George and concluded by saying: "Those who have lost in Henry George their candidate in the present contest have now to consult their consciences to learn for whom they shall vote instead. It is for them to say. 'Lead, kindly light.'"

William C. De Witt, one of the members of the Greater New York Charter Commission, said, in part: "Henry George was an unaffected, simple gentleman in all his modes of life. Emerson said, 'A man is never great except when he is wholly himself.' There was nothing about George that was affected. He lived in the realms of his mind, wholly to get at the philosophy of human life and the basis of human liberty. He was a democrat in the best and richest meaning of the word, and his loss will be felt by all men, irrespective of their parties."

John Swinton and Thomas G. Shearman made short addresses, eulogizing Mr. George.

Memorial Meeting in Amphion Theatre.

Memorial services for Henry George were held in the Amphion Theatre, Bedford Avenue and South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, last night, and were attended by a large number of persons. Sylvester Malone, a nephew of Father Malone, presided, and the speakers were Louis F. Post and Charles Frederic Adams.

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

The Rev. Mr. Price in Brooklyn on Mayoralty Candidates.

The Rev. T. L. Price, pastor of the Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, preached last night on the subject, "Our Duty to Greater New York." He spoke of the present campaign, and, though he did not mention Mr. Low's name, he advocated his election. He said, in part:

"My friends, I am not here as an alarmist, for I realize that the need of the hour is calmness and sobriety. But as cities we have reached a crisis in political life such as was never witnessed on this earth. It is the struggle of parties for power. Out of this battle God has called one to account. Let us be reverent, for, while we may not believe as he did, in these things, we must respect him as a scholar and a leader.

"We as individuals have a duty to this future great city. Let us make no mistake, but in voting elect as our first Mayor the one man who represents the highest and best intelligence of our city, the one man who shall lay for us the foundations of success in all departments of our city life, the man of all, as it seems to me, who is the poor man's friend. As I stand here, I believe that it is God's will that we shall discharge this duty as in His sight."

James A. Renwick.

James A. Renwick, the Citizens' Union candidate for President of the Borough of Queens, has been a resident of the village of Flushing for thirteen years. For eight of these years he has been a Village Trustee, and has labored earnestly for the interests of the village. Mr. Renwick is a lawyer by profession, a graduate of the Columbia School of Arts in 1879, and of the Law School in 1879.

Cannot Vote If Not Registered.

S. Stillwell of Brooklyn asks: "Can a resident of Brooklyn who has lived in the same district for several years and registered each year vote on next Tuesday, not having registered this year, upon making oath at the polls to the fact that on registry date he was out of the State?" The answer is that he cannot vote if he is not registered.

GEORGE AND CIVIC ETHICS

R. Heber Newton Says that Apathy in This Crisis Would Be a Crime Against Humanity.

AGAINST POLITICAL PAPACIES

The Principle of Freedom the Core of Henry George's Being—His Warfare Upon the Bosses an Inspiring Example for Voters.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached, at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, on the subject, "The Ethical Issues Before the City." He said:

"It is distinctly an ethical issue as to whether the people of this city are interested in the responsibility now placed before them. A population of nearly three millions is to have its future thus largely determined for it in this election. Are our voters sufficiently enlightened, are our voters sufficiently earnest, to feel the responsibility now laid upon them? Apathy in such a case is a crime against humanity. The man who on the next election day can go out in the country for a day's outing, to the neglect of this duty, is unworthy of the name of citizen and is unworthy of the name of Christian.

"The issue that is raised in the coming election is largely an issue of individuality; a question of the individual versus an organization. Individuality lies at the heart of ethics. To surrender the individuality is to abnegate self-sovereignty.

Political Papacies.

"The same tendencies are at work in the life of the State as in the life of the Church. A political papacy comes into existence, and the freedom of the individual is laid at its feet servilely. The greatest danger of our political life is the exaggeration of partisanship. The party has become a new fetich in the minds of the average citizen, and all free initiative of individual judgment and conscience is sacrificed to this idol. Men who in other relationships are men individuals, possessing reason and conscience and exercising them freely, in their political relationships seem to have forsworn reason and have crushed out conscience; to have become mere puppets of the autocrats who rule the party imperiously.

"When things come to such a pass the ethical character of political life is seriously endangered. Organizations must always lag far behind ideals. There is a tendency to corruption in political organizations, as in all forms of bodily existence. From the days of Aaron Burr New York politics have been characterized by a semi-military spirit. Our modern word for the ancient Roman office of dictator is a less dignified one—it is 'the boss.' Only, whereas the Roman dictator came into existence in the crisis of the city, the State of New York keeps him in existence perpetually.

City Bosses in History.

"Here we are in our great city doing over again just what the good burghers of Florence and Sienna and the other cities of Italy did several centuries ago. Nominally they elected their civic rulers and these were responsible to the people at large. In reality, while going through this hollow form they paid some military adventurer to keep the peace between the factions in the city and to protect all factions alike from external foes. There was no recognized office assigned to this protector of the city, but there was the substance without the form of power. The position was used as a vast blackmailing privilege. The wealthy merchants and prosperous guilds were alike taxed heavily by this adventurer, and the tax was paid freely in consideration of their being thus guarded from all other blackmailers. So the farce went gayly on. The Italian burghers called their boss 'podesta,' the New York burghers call their 'podesta' 'boss.'

"The issue before us is again an ethical issue with respect to the distinction which it enforces between the claims of National life and the claims of civic life. It is not to be questioned that each of us has his duty to the Nation. It is conceivable that the crisis may arise—it has arisen in times past—when the citizen must subordinate his citizenship, his concern for the best interest of the city, for his patriotism, his best interest for the concern of the country. It is precisely with a view to this that recent legislation has been enacted by which we as citizens might be enabled to consider calmly what are duties as citizenship apart altogether from the larger question of our duties as patriots.

The Opportunity.

"And now, in the midst of the first grave election of the Greater New York, as though this very action had not been taken, as though we were not by this wise discrimination relieved of any necessity of considering National politics, we are all again plunged into the old-time heat of partisanship, and called upon to sacrifice our responsibilities as citizens to our responsibility as patriots.

"Were the tomtoms not beating and the crack of the party whip not heard in the air there are few intelligent men who would not recognize the fact that we have now an opportunity to exercise our rights and duties as citizens apart altogether from our responsibilities as patriots. The man who today, under these circumstances, can deliberately and with his eyes open, sacrifice his city on the altar of his party appears to me to commit a crime against conscience.

"The issue before the city is the question whether our citizens reprobate dishonor and dishonesty, whether they desire honor in the Government and honesty in its administration. It is the question whether we want a Government which will attend to the duty given it to discharge, loyally, faithfully, conscientiously, or whether we are willing to have a Government which will neglect its duties, sacrifice its responsibilities to other and ulterior aims of personal aggrandizement and private pecuniary profit. A city's government is primarily a big business. The fundamental necessity for a business administration is downright honesty, freedom from jobbery, absence of rings and cliques manipulating an administration in the interest of private peculators.

Dry Rot of Dishonor.

"Throughout the land there is a growing dry rot of dishonor and dishonesty in the administration of our big businesses, which is threatening the very vitals of the Nation. Everywhere we see the legitimate work of the corporation neglected, the interest of the stockholders sacrificed that the few men who manage the machine may enrich themselves at the cost of those who put them there to look after their own interests. The same evil tendencies are at work in the administration of the bigger businesses of the country, the administration of our civic corporations. There has been a riot of jobbery. We have almost ceased to expect that the administration of a city's government can be honestly and honorably discharged. This is the crying moral evil of our American municipalities. As Mr. Schurz so strongly put it the other evening, speaking of one great organization of our city: 'It is an association of politicians combined for private enrichment at the expense of the public.'

"These are the issues. Are you in earnest in this great struggle of the city? Are you asserting your individuality against the tyranny of any organization, claiming and exercising the right of a free man to vote according to his own reason and conscience as in the sight of God? Are you adjusting the relative claims of your Nation and of your city so as not to sacrifice one to the other?

George's Example and Leadership.

"The tragedy which has befallen our city within the last few hours ought to decide the issues in the heart of every honest man. A great-minded, noble-hearted man has fallen a martyr to the city's liberties, to the city's honor. Conscious of his physical weakness, yet following the call of the city to him, he plunged into the thick of this fight, regardless of himself, though with the presentiment in his soul, which he expressed in that pathetic word of his Cooper Union address: 'I accept your nomination and will remain in the fight to the end, though I die in it.'

"Of all that I have said this morning as to the ethical aspects of the issues before us, he was the living embodiment. The intense earnestness of his moral nature led him to plunge almost recklessly into this battle for the people's rights and liberties. He could not be apathetic. He could not be indifferent when the fate of a city of 3,000,000 souls hung in the balance. This intense earnestness was one secret of his strange power over the mass of men. Here as everywhere else, he claimed and asserted the right of the free individual against any and every tyranny of organization. The principle of freedom to him was the central principle of the moral life. It was the very essence of ethics. It was the core of man's being. Against every authority from without he claimed and exercised the right of his own reason and conscience, and as with the blast of the bugle, he called his fellow citizens to this same asserting of their manhood, this same rebuke to every despotism. He accomplished the adjustment of the relative claims of the city and the Nation in his own soul.

Love of Man His Dominant Impulse.

"Feeling intensely the larger issues of the national life, and not hesitating to express them and to identify this civic struggle with them, he yet made no sacrifice of the city's claims, but as though he had no other interests, gave himself increasingly as the struggle went on to the assertion of the duty that the citizen owes to his city. It was our dishonor, and the dishonesty which had been rampant in our midst, which most intensely thrilled his earnest nature. No other voice has rung so clear and strong a strain in its appeal to conscience. As The Evening Post said the other day, in that remarkable tribute to the man whom it had opposed so strongly heretofore: 'He has for the first time brought the moral law into politics.' It was this unhesitating denunciation of the wrong, the crime, the wickedness which has been prevalent among us, that has reached down to so deep a depth in the souls of his hearers. His conception of government always was that of government at its best. A true lover of his fellow-men, the enthusiasm of humanity burned ardent within him. The love of man was the dominant impulse all through his life. It was this which fired political economy for the first time with a strange new passion, and gathered men around the teacher whose heart was so plainly on fire with the love of man. Thus, being dead, yet he speaketh. Surely this great city will not let such a man die in vain.

"If the will of Henry George from the newly made grave does not rouse the city to its duty, it deserves no salvation."

HENRY GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

Henry George, candidate of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson for Mayor, made yesterday this declaration of principles:

I am an affectionate son of a loving father. Between us has subsisted the closest companionship. I have a clear understanding of and profound admiration for all that he has said and done. A man has but one life here to live. I solemnly dedicate mine to the cause to which my father gave his. If elected to the exalted office of Mayor of Greater New York I shall hold myself pledged to fulfill every condition and promise made by him, and most especially shall I bring swift and terrible justice upon those public thieves and corruptionists who for so long have flaunted their deeds in the faces of the common people, whom they have insulted and robbed. To all the world I proclaim this: My father's work, as he planned and pursued it, shall be carried forward without faltering or swerving. Let all who took hope at sight of his standard keep heart and follow, for it presses on and shall press on and on while life is left.

HENRY GEORGE.

It was said at the George headquarters in the Union Square Hotel that hundreds of thousands of dodgers bearing this statement will be printed to-morrow and circulated broadcast throughout Greater New York.

The leaders of the Jeffersonian Democracy assert that their cause has already won. E. Lawson Purdy, Chairman of the Henry George Campaign Committee, said: "I believe that our municipal ticket will poll 230,000 votes in Greater New York." A poll of the Assembly districts has been made by the labor leaders identified with the Henry George movement, which shows that the votes of 99,950 workingmen will be cast for Henry George. The poll by districts is as follows:

Assembly District.	Estimated Vote.	Assembly District.	Estimated Vote.
First	2,500	Twentieth	2,200
Second	2,300	Twenty-first	2,500
Third	1,700	Twenty-second	2,100
Fourth	2,400	Twenty-third	2,800
Fifth	2,200	Twenty-fourth	2,100
Sixth	2,900	Twenty-fifth	2,000
Seventh	3,250	Twenty-sixth	2,000
Eighth	2,500	Twenty-seventh	2,100
Ninth	3,700	Twenty-eighth	2,500
Tenth	2,500	Twenty-ninth	2,600
Eleventh	2,100	Thirtieth	3,300
Twelfth	2,000	Thirty-first	3,000
Thirteenth	3,000	Thirty-second	2,000
Fourteenth	3,200	Thirty-third	2,800
Fifteenth	2,700	Thirty-fourth	5,500
Sixteenth	2,200	Thirty-fifth and Annexed	7,000
Seventeenth	1,500		
Eighteenth	3,500		
Nineteenth	4,500	Total	99,950

Statement of the Campaign Committee

The Campaign Committee issued yesterday this statement with regard to the candidacy of Henry George's son and namesake:

If the Campaign Committee of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson had failed to name a candidate who stood upon the platform upon which Henry George was nominated, they would have been faithless to the trust reposed in them by the people in mass meeting assembled, who gave them power, and to the leader who approved their appointment. They have been faithful to that trust, and have named a candidate who stands for all his father taught and died for.

The Democracy of Manhattan and Bronx presents the only Democratic candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council who are seeking the votes of the people. This is no paltry contest for the offices, no mere effort to elect men whose personal character is good, but a great deal more and better than this. We are in this contest for the great principles of Democracy, equal rights for all, and special privileges for none. Mr. Van Wyck stands for Croker's privileges, Mr. Tracy for Platt's privileges, and Mr. Low for class privileges.

Some men and some newspapers are endeavoring to make political capital for the candidate of the Citizens' Union out of the death of Henry George. They make quotations from Mr. George's speeches which, separated from their context, do not represent his views or the views of his supporters.

Mr. Dayton's Statement.

Charles W. Dayton, nominee for Controller, said yesterday, in reply to the declaration recently made by Richard Croker that he had not given to Mr. Dayton a nomination for office this year because "it was not his turn":

No man in this country should be clothed with the power to say that of or to me or any public man politically. Others may have submitted to that kind of dictation. I refuse to do so. For the principle on which that refusal is based, I stand in this campaign. Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Fitch, and Mr. Coler are able men, and eminently qualified to serve as Controller, but I ask the votes of citizens for the reason that I have been selected by the one-man power now controlling Tammany Hall as a sacrifice to illustrate his absolutism. Every vote for me will be a protest against such absence of Democracy, and against the establishment of a political tyranny in the second city of the world. On my own behalf in this cause and on behalf of others who may be subjected to a similar outrage upon political rights, I appeal for the votes of my fellow-citizens in the city of my home, so that the volume of the protest may be an effective warning to any man who shall hereafter presume to imitate "Crokerism."

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

J. Hatch of the Stock Exchange, with $20,000 deposited to his credit to bet on the result of the election, went to the Metropole Hotel Saturday night and took into camp all of the Republican money he could find. At midnight he had bet $8,100 to $2,740 that Seth Low's vote would be greater than Gen. Tracy's.

Mr. Hatch's bets were as follows:

With Simon Hess, $5,000 to $1,666.68 and $600 to $240; with George Hilliard, $1,000 to $334, and with "Gus" Tuthill, $1,500 to $500.

Mr. Hatch paid down 10 per cent. of his bets, and will deposit the balance at noon to-day. He will try to place the remainder of the $20,000 to-day.

"Billy" Edwards said last night that the betting odds were 2½ to 1 on Van Wyck against the field, 2½ on Low against Tracy, and 1 to 10 on Tracy against the field. At Tammany headquarters last night it was said that John Mullins, the Brooklyn furniture dealer, had nearly $20,000 which he wanted to bet on Van Wyck at odds of 3 to 1.

Betting on the Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—There were many bets taken here last night and to-day on the result of the election in this State. The betting was limited to Ohio. Odds were given on the Republican State ticket, but the offers of even money on the Legislature were not wanted. Odds were asked on the fusion ticket in Hamilton County, but the betting generally was even. The betting fraternity are carefully reviewing the figures of former years, as well as present conditions.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ESTIMATE FOR VAN WYCK

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant Says He Will Get 240,000 Out of 527,500 Votes.

CLAIMS MAJORITY VICTORY, TOO

No Explanation Given of These Conflicting Conclusions—Calculations Based Almost Wholly on Former Election Results—Bitter Attack on the Citizens' Union.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant estimated last night that Judge Robert A. Van Wyck would receive 240,000 out of the 527,500 votes which he calculated would be polled to-morrow.

It will be noted that the Democratic strength, according to this estimate, is considerably less than half of the full poll which is expected. Yet Mr. Grant says in his statement:

"Our party strength is a majority of the full vote, and we will elect Judge Van Wyck by a majority vote."

The discrepancy is not explained.

The following is Mr. Grant's estimate:

Of the vote of 300,000, which it is expected will be polled in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, 114,000 will be cast for the regular Democratic nominees, which is 38 per cent., or last year's average, which was a low one. This will leave 180,000 votes to be otherwise divided. Assuming that Gen. Tracy and Low will have 117,000 votes to divide at the outset, there remain 69,000 votes. The Socialists must be credited with 10,000, and the Prohibitionists with 1,000. There will be 58,000 votes left. Of these Henry George, Jr., with great liberality, may be credited with 12,000. Out of the remaining 46,000 votes the Tracy and Low factions will have the National Democracy votes of last year, and, say about 6,000 other Mugwumps, making 12,000 votes altogether, carrying their combined votes up to 129,000. The residue of 34,000 votes will swell the Democratic column, making its total strength 148,000, a conservative estimate.

In Brooklyn the registration is 204,000, of which 194,000 votes will be polled. A conservative estimate gives the Democrats 64,000, leaving 128,000 to be otherwise divided. Tracy and Low are apportioned 87,300 of these. Henry George, it is assumed, will get 8,000. The remaining 33,300 votes include the 20,000 that were with Shepard in 1895, and these are credited to Tracy and Low, 5,000 to the Socialists, and 500 to the Prohibitionists. The remaining 20,500 votes must be put into the regular Democratic column, making the entire number there 84,500.

The Democrats will get 50 per cent. of the 22,500 votes in the Borough of Queens, and a like percentage of the 11,000 votes to be cast in the Borough of Richmond.

Putting the figures of the various boroughs together, they show that Judge Van Wyck will receive 240,000 votes out of the 527,500 votes cast.

Several thousand words of Mr. Grant's statement are devoted to a bitter attack on the Citizens' Union, charging it with an attempt to capture the votes that would be cast for Henry George, were he alive.

At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Fourteenth Assembly District yesterday afternoon at 247 Seventh Street, 300 members and all of the election district captains were present. Thirty-seven defections from the Republican Party to Tammany Hall in the district, were announced.

RUSSIANS INDORSE TAMMANY.

Judge Goldfogle Speaks of Extravagant Street Cleaning.

The Russian-American Democratic Association held a Tammany ratification meeting in the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery, yesterday afternoon. Elias Rosenthal presided. Judge Henry M. Goldfogle said that under proper government the Greater New York would be the most cosmopolitan and liberal city in the world. He declared that the city had had enough of reform administration. With the money paid for clean streets Tammany would have given the people clean streets and schools as well. Low's nomination came from a secret chamber of the most aristocratic body that ever held sway in New York.

School Commissioner Schmidt said that most of the schools built in the last three years had been conceived by the Board of Education before the present administration. Maurice Untermyer, Alexander S. Rosenthal, Dr. L. Cherurg and Joseph Cohen also spoke.

WEST SIDE TAMMANY MEETINGS.

The Rev. Mr. Alden Advocates Home Rule in New York.

West side Tammany Hall meetings, both largely attended, were held last night in the American Theatre and in Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre. At the former place Judge O'Gorman presided. The Rev. Charles A. Alden of Schenectady advocated home rule and the principle of organization.

Ex-Senator Grady said that Tammany was "bunkoed" three years ago. J. L. Gordon, M. B. Blumenthal, T. C. O'Sullivan, E. P. Crandall, P. F. Trainor, Charles Metzer, Richard S. Reilly, John Kennedy, and Judge Roesch also spoke.

John C. Sheehan occupied a seat on the stage at the Miner's Theatre meeting. Maurice Holahan made a respectful allusion to George's death, and later asked: "What makes Seth Low the idol of the people? What money did he ever give away that there was not a string attached to it?" Reynolds, he declared, looked as if he had been brought up on angel's cake and cigarettes. Judge Stiner, John Daly, and ex-Senator Grady also spoke at the meeting.

TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT.

Assemblyman Green Accuses Them of Instigating Bad Legislation.

The Tammany organization in the Fourteenth Senate District held an enthusiastic ratification meeting in the Third Avenue Theatre last night, Congressman George B. McClellan presiding, and the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Assembly Districts being represented.

Ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady attacked the Raines law. Stephen H. Keating eulogized Henry George. Assemblyman Joseph I. Green said that all the bills intended to weigh heavily on the people passed in the Legislature, and all the bills intended to benefit the people, such as the dollar-gas measure, which were lost, were acted on according to the instance of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

MR. FITCH'S EXPERTS' REPORT.

A Balance to the Debit of Brooklyn's Suspense Account of $4,456,128.59 — How It Was Created.

Controller Fitch gave out the following statement Saturday:

"The expert accountants appointed by the Controller of New York City to examine the accounts and records of the City of Brooklyn report that they find that the books in the office of the Controller of Brooklyn carry a balance to the debit of suspense account of $4,456,128.59, made up as follows:

"This balance was created by carrying to suspense account on Dec. 31, 1895, the following debit balances, pending a proper adjustment of the accounts:

Sewerage fund	$1,128,574.32
Street improvement fund	1,660,878.06
Assessment fund—water and sewers	570,270.29
Remission of taxes	256,020.83
Assessments vacated, &c.	265,786.36
Isaac Badeau	142,226.96
Suspended banks, 1879	69,505.79
C. A. Sprague, (late City Treasurer)	86,536.60
Total	$4,179,809.81
And carrying to the credit of the same account the following: Prospect Park	1,184.73
Balance	$4,178,625.08
And carrying to the debit of same account on July 31, 1896, the following: Assessment fund, Laws of 1888	277,503.51
Total net debit	$4,456,128.59

"The experts go into an explanation of all the various totals charged against each account and conclude as follows:

"It is evident that some attempt has been made to wipe out these amounts by including certain proportions in the tax levies of various years, but of late no such attempt has been made and some disposition will have to be made of these amounts.

"How much of said sum of $4,456,128.59 will have to be provided for in future will be a question for the serious consideration of the municipal authorities."

GEN. TRACY'S LAST APPEAL

He Issues an Address to the Republicans Asking for Their Aid at Election.

ASKS THEM TO WORK FOR HIM

He Says that They Have Never Voted Against Their Party Without Regretting It—Tammany Is Making the Same Old Promises.

The Republican district leaders reported yesterday at county headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, that their respective organizations were ready for Tuesday. Chairman Quigg passed Sunday in consultation with his lieutenants and gave his final instructions with regard to the work of to-day, which will be mainly directed toward preparation for getting out the full Tracy vote.

Gen. Tracy, the Republican nominee, was at the Union League Club last night and gave out the following statement:

On the eve of Election Day I ask the privilege of addressing a few final words, first to Republicans:

If you are in doubt which way to vote as between Mr. Low and myself, I pray you give to your party the benefit of the doubt. It is a good, safe party to stand by. Taking it year by year, place by place, condition by condition, it is the honest, efficient party, and you can depend upon it that it will lose nothing of its character in those respects by anything that I shall ever do.

Remember that you have never voted against your party without coming finally to regret it. The election of Cleveland by Republican votes caused the people of this county uncountable losses. The whole dark period of Democratic misrule came about because a few thousand well-intending Republicans deserted their party.

In the Mayoralty election of a dozen years ago, by precisely the same arguments that are now being used, Republicans were induced—not many, but enough—to elect a Democrat. Out of that election Tammany Hall was rehabilitated. Out of Hewitt proceeded Croker. And the fair promises and misrepresentations which are now being employed to turn you from the straight path of party loyalty are just the ones which were urged upon you then. If you yield to them now you will simply invite history to repeat itself.

The Republican Strength.

I shall receive to-morrow, in any event, nine-tenths of the normal Republican strength. Ten-tenths would give me a splendid plurality. Mr. Low's vote can by no possibility approach the great figure by which the strength of Republican principles will be measured in to-morrow's election.

However highly you may regard Mr. Low, I am conscious of no act in my life which can lead you to believe that in the administration of any public duty I shall be one whit less scrupulous than he or any other man. And, in addition, I shall be a Republican, and the great influence which the administration must exert in some direction will, in the event of my election, be exerted for the maintenance of the principles which were declared at St. Louis. Put this question to yourselves, my fellow-Republicans: Would you not rather have me?

And to voters who have not always been identified with the Republican Party, but who wish that the new City of New York shall start on its great destiny creditably, with an honest, efficient, and businesslike administration, I give this assurance: that I shall approach the consideration of every public duty solely from the point of view of the interest and welfare of the citizenship of New York.

And now, comrades and friends, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether! We can win. We should win. We must win. Work to-morrow as you have never worked before for your city, your country, and your party. Don't content yourselves simply with the casting of your own vote. Go out after the votes of your friends and neighbors. Talk with them, argue with them, persuade them. Keep at it all day long. Take no thought of rest until the day is done and won.

B. F. TRACY.

QUIGG'S CLAIM FOR TRACY.

He Says Republicans Will Defeat Van Wyck by About Black's Majority—George Vote Not Dissipated.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff had a long conference with County Chairman Quigg last night at 1 Madison Avenue. Mr. Woodruff said that the Brooklyn campaign managers had carefully canvassed every ward, and that the result showed that Gen. Tracy would poll two votes for every vote cast for Seth Low. The Lieutenant Governor also asserted that Tracy's plurality over Van Wyck would be about 10,000.

Chairman Quigg gave the following opinion of the situation:

The Republican City Committee confidently anticipates the election of Gen. Tracy and each of the Republican borough tickets. It believes that the vote for Henry George in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will considerably exceed the vote of the Citizens' Union. It is absolutely confident that Seth Low will not carry a single Assembly District in the present City of New York, and that there is also a real contest between Tracy and Low is

Wanamaker's

To-morrow (Tuesday) the store closes at 12 o'clock.

Toy-Land on Our Fifth Floor

TO-DAY we open the Holiday Toy Store that makes glad the hearts of children, great and small. From the different toy centres of Europe and America are gathered all the contrivances of ingenious brains to entertain and amuse our Junior Public, and, in addition to the basement Toy Store, a special place is also made for toys on our fifth floor, where you are all invited to see them.

Mechanical toys will attract attention first—for children like best the toys that "do things." Here are mechanical birds in cages, singing songs so real that you'll think they are surely alive. These are from Paris. Here is a big clown doing acrobatic tricks on two chairs to slow music. See the woolly dog pushing a wheel-cart, and the wise camels and lions nodding their heads with comical gravity. Another dog dances to the music of a street-band; a dear little boy plays a real tune on his accordion; and the Cats' Wash-day will make the children's sides ache.

All the old favorites too are here, but many of them improved. The elephants, camels, and goats on wheels are now on strong *iron* wheels, so that the children can ride instead of dragging them. Base-ball, ten-pins, and games of all sorts; forts, castles, dolls' houses, and—But we can't catalogue them, —any list always ends with "and."

It's a wise family that does the toy-buying early. You get the cream and skip the crush.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

JOHN A. NICHOLS AND LOW

A Life-Long Republican Who Will Not Throw His Vote Away.

TRACY HAS BUT LITTLE CHANCE

If Convinced that the Republican Candidate Is Beaten, the ex-Quarantine Commissioner Will Vote for the Citizens' Union Nominee.

John A. Nichols, the Brooklyn ex-Commissioner of Quarantine, a life-long Republican, and a former leader in Republican political circles, returned on Saturday from his country home. It was rumored yesterday that he had decided to abandon the organization candidate for Mayor, Gen. Tracy, and to adopt the one nominated by popular petition, the choice of the Citizens' Union.

When seen last night at his home, 437 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. Nichols said:

"I have not said explicitly that I would vote for and support Low for Mayor of Greater New York. The facts in the case are these: I have been away from the city for five months, and really know nothing of the political situation. This morning my wife and I were on our way to church and I noticed that in most of the windows which we passed there was a Low placard. The proportion of Low placards to Tracy posters was about ten to one, and I remarked that there seemed to be a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Citizens' Union candidate.

Many Republicans for Low.

"At the church I talked to a number of my friends—lifelong Republicans, like myself—and when I sounded them on the political situation, they unhesitatingly declared themselves for Low. There was not a single Tracy man among them. I also learned from them that the fight in this campaign has virtually narrowed down to Low and Van Wyck, and that Gen. Tracy stands but little chance of election.

"My position, therefore, is this. If I become satisfied that Mr. Tracy cannot win, and that Mr. Low is the chief opponent of Tammany Hall, I shall certainly do all in my power to help him along. I certainly would not throw my vote away on a hopeless cause. Mr. Low is a good, true man, who has been tried, weighed, and found capable, honest, and fair. The sentiment of the people seems to be for him, and with only the Tammany Hall candidate to threaten his success it would be the duty of every man who believes in good government to support him.

"This I shall do as soon as I become convinced that the Republican organization candidate is as weak as my friends say he is."

Mr. Low's Fidelity to Principle.

Mr. Nichols then related a striking instance of Mr. Low's adherence to principle when he was Mayor of Brooklyn. Said he:

"When Mr. Low was elected over Howell as the nominee of the Republican Party, I was one of the committee that called at his house to offer formal congratulations. Mr. Low responded in the manner that we addressed him, namely, in terms laudatory of the Republican Party and its achievement in that campaign. At the conclusion of his speech, however, he added the word 'but' and then dwelt upon the duties which would devolve upon him as the Mayor elected upon a non-partisan platform. He said distinctly then that he would be Mayor for everybody, black and white, Republican and Democratic poor and rich.

"At the time the gentlemen who accompanied me thought it was only a formal address, and that the intention expressed in it would be considerably modified after the new Mayor had been inducted into office. There was no modification of it, however, and only three months after his election a resolution was introduced at a meeting of the Republican General Committee censuring him for not upholding the tenets of the regular organization. I was Chairman of that committee, and I left my seat and took the floor. I moved that the resolution be tabled and simply asked the members whether they thought Mr. Low lied when he promised that he would make a non-partisan administration. The resolution was tabled and Mr. Low went on his way in the manner he had promised to do before he was elected."

CORNELL'S DEFEATED TEAM.

The Football Eleven Crippled in the Game with Harvard.

ITHACA, Oct. 31.—Cornell's crippled and defeated football team arrived in Ithaca this morning. The men are crestfallen over the trouncing Harvard gave them and have little to say. They went to Cambridge confident that they would hold the crimson down to a close score. Head Coach Warner made this statement:

"We were squarely beaten and have no excuses to make. We were so badly used up and injured at the end of the first half that we could not withstand Harvard's fierce work. I think that Harvard on defensive held us much better than did Princeton. Harvard's line is certainly a powerful one, but we caught the men napping occasionally between centre and guard. Harvard's long runs can be attributed largely to the weakness of our line."

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Lawler Helps a Sick Man and Is Afterward Found Dead in the Mount Morris Power House.

At 10:15 o'clock last night an ambulance call was sent to the Manhattan Hospital from a drug store at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. On the sidewalk in front of the store was James Keane, sixty-five years old, who lives alone at the Hotel Minot, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and who had been taken suddenly ill.

Among those who assisted the surgeon in getting Keane into the ambulance was Henry Lawler, a machinist, employed in the Mount Morris Electric Light Company's Station directly across the street from the scene. The ambulance had scarcely reached the hospital when another call was received from the same place. In the electric light house Lawler was found dead. The men in the building said that he had been caught in the belting and killed. An examination of the body, however, disclosed no bruises, but, instead, the surgeon found a burn on the man's back as large as a saucer. There were also burns on one knee and on the side of the neck. Ambulance Surgeon Rossman is of the opinion that Lawler, while oiling the machinery, came in contact with a dynamo and was killed by electricity.

The body was removed to the Harlem Morgue. Lawler lived with his wife and children at 2,193 Eighth Avenue.

BIG SALE OF OIL LANDS.

Chipmunk Fields in Pennsylvania Bought by Standard Oil Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 31.—Twenty thousand acres of oil-producing land owned by the Devonian, Matson, and Emery Companies in Bradford County have been purchased by the Standard Oil Company for $1,400,000. This is the largest transaction of its kind on record.

The territory is known as the Chipmunk Fields. It is developed partially, containing 450 wells, that produce 5,000 barrels daily. Three years ago the former owners began to develop the territory, and up to the date of sale they had cleared the amounts of their original investment, so that the selling price remains clear profit.

Six months ago negotiations were begun but broken off. Two weeks ago the Standard raised its offer, the territory having doubled its producing capacity in the six months. The property passes into the hands of the Midland Division of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, a producing branch of the Standard.

Grand Army Colony in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 31.—Gen. A. S. Wiesert of Milwaukee and Gen. Paul Vandervoort of Omaha, each an ex-Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Gen. R. N. Adams of Minneapolis have just purchased 22,000 acres of land in the coast region of Texas. It is intended to locate on the tract a colony of veterans of the late war, 800 of whom, with their families, are said to be en route for the proposed settlement.

Poisoned to Death by Mistake.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Jesse Irons, a resident of Lyons Falls, last night by mistake drank a quantity of coloring extract in place of cough medicine, and died two hours later.

Robbed of a Diamond Pin.

While the George funeral procession was entering the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge last night, Daniel Enright of 549 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was robbed of a diamond scarf pin. Enright detected the thief in the act of taking the pin, and had him arrested. The pickpocket had already, however, slipped the pin to a confederate, who got away. The prisoner gave his name as Henry Stultz, twenty-six years old, of 128 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds		Pounds.
Hearso 115	Crayon 112	
Larequois 115	Fetiche 112	
Gaspard 115	Princess India 112	
Black Tea 115	Black Dude 112	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a furlong.

Dutch Skater 116	Myrtle Harkness ... 109
King T. 111	Lobenguia 108
W. B. 111	Bernadillo 104
Ben Eder 111	

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ameer 112	Slow Poke 104
Kaiser Ludwig 110	Tappan 104
Free Lance 110	Abingdon 103
Detective 109	Eleanor Mc. 103
Bon Ami 109	Ten Spot 102
Judge Baker 109	Mount Washington.. 102
Cooper 109	Hurry Up 101
Tanis 109	Her Own 101
Knight of the Garter. 107	Woodbird 101
Taranto 107	Convention 98
Lansdale 106	Red Spider 93

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Hastings 136	Hugh Penny 105
Rey El Santa Anita. 121	Nana H. 99
Premier 113	Hanwell 95
J. A. Grey 112	Lady Mitchell 95
Kinnikinic 107	G. H. Ketcham 95
Imperator 106	Myrtle Harkness 90
Ramiro II. 105	Warrenton 87

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Sly Fox 109	Hairpin 102
San Antonio 109	Glenoine 102
Flax Spinner 106	Saratoga 101
Oxnard 103	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Good Times 123	Collateral 103
Ben Ronald 113	Robert Bonner 103
Thomas Cat 112	L. B. 103
Diversion 109	Rossifer 102
Nana H. 107	Tryant 98
Knight of the Garter. 106	

THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

Thirteenth Annual Exhibition Promises to be Even More Interesting than Last Year's.

THE ENTRY LIST IS LARGER

The Old Exhibitors Will Be in Their Places, with Many New Ones—The Class of Horses to be Shown Is High.

When the hurly-burly of election is over, and when the horsey element of society have no more racing to take up their attention, the thirteenth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association, which will be held in Madison Square Garden during the week beginning Nov. 15, will be the all-absorbing function that will attract their notice. The show last year was an interesting one, and it was thought then that its power as an attraction had reached its height, but the mystic number thirteen has no terrors for the managers of the show, and from present indications they judge that this year's show will be even a more interesting one than that of last year.

The number of entries this year is about 1,300, as compared with 1,200 last year, and there are many new exhibitors on the list, among them Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson of Hull, England, who have numerous entries in the saddle and harness horse classes. Most of the old exhibitors will be found in their places when the horse show opens. A notable exception, however, will be Oliver H. P. Belmont, who sold all of his exhibition horses two weeks ago. The new owners, however, will exhibit them. The class of horses this year is very high, and those who capture blue ribbons will have to show remarkable specimens of the breed.

The Sale of Boxes and Seats.

The sale of boxes will be by auction, as usual, the bidding being confined exclusively to stockholders and members of the association, and will be held on Thursday in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden at 3:30 P. M. Applications for reserved seats for members for the season will be received at the office of the horse show up to and including Saturday. On Wednesday and Thursday of the following week, the 10th and 11th, the box office of the Madison Square Garden will be open for the sale of reserved seats for the season, and on and after Friday for reserved seats for single performances.

As usual, the thoroughbred class is light, owners not caring to risk their horses on long railroad journeys, most of the breeders of this class being in the South. The herd prize for trotters has filled well, Chimes, Island Wilkes, Alfonso, and Quartermaster being entered, and, with four of their get, will make the ring full The breeding classes for trotters show a material increase in the number of entries, the new class for brood mares, with two of their get, having filled well. The driving classes promise to be interesting. Among the racing stallions there are such as Burlingame, Keeler, Rene, Jr., and Dare Devil. There is a fine lot in the class for stallions of any age in harness, among them being Silvery Chimes, Wisebourne, Warren Wood, Wickliffe, and Judge Weston.

Among the horses which have shown 2:30 or better may be noted Sillikon, 2:13¾; Hattie R., 2:17¼; Alice Leyburn, 2:20¾; Rival, 2:20½; San Pedro, 2:14½; Emoleta, 2:24½; Addie Lee II., 2:23¾, and May K., 2:24½. The produce prize, for which the association adds $1,000, will contain the get of Mambrino King, Quartermaster, Russia, Lord of the Manor, and Pawnee. In the roadster class for horses four years old and over, there were nineteen entries last year. Now there are twenty-four, and among the exhibitors are C. M. Reed, J. W. Cooke, W. H. Clark, Robert Goelet, C. J. and Harry Hamlin, Col. Kip, N. Bain, William V. Hoffman, and C. F. Bates, while the same exhibitors will show about the same horses in the same class for pairs.

Contest for Road Rigs.

There will be a hot contest in the class for horses and best appointed road rigs, the entry list being a little longer than that of last year. Col. Kip will come in here and make the others work to win. Among those who will try conclusions with him are E. T. Stotesbury and Messrs. Hoffman and Reed. C. M. Reed's special prize for the best yearling will have ten competitors, among the sires represented being Alcantara, Red Wilkes, Mambrino King, Electioneer, Hummer, Island Wilkes, and Chimes.

For years the hackney has had first call at the exhibitions of the National Horse Show Association, but this year the number of entries in the hackney class has fallen off materially. The challenge cups in the championships are all post entries. In the herd class Berserker, Cadet, and Enthorpe Performer are the only entries. The herd class for halfbred hackneys with three of their get, the get only to be considered, has Berserker, Cadet, and Fashion entered. There is a big increase in the number of entries for hansom cabs for hire, the number being double that of last year.

The number of entries in the class for harness horses varies but little from that of a year ago, while the owners entering are changed a little, some of the old ones having disappeared from the list, and new ones being added in their places. Among those who will show are Elbridge T. Gerry, John Robinson, S. O. Vanderpoel, E. D. Jordan, John Jacob Astor, J. Clinch Smith, G. B. Hulme, J. Ruppert, Jr., Mrs. J. Pulitzer, J. E. Widener, F. G. Bourne, R. F. Carman, W. L. Elkins, Mrs. Francis Lee Morrell, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, and Harry Payne Whitney, with new and promising horses and older ones with reputations hard to beat. The same people will be found showing in the pairs of light, middle, and heavyweight horses.

The Pony Favorites.

There is a large increase in the number of entries for ponies in harness. All the old favorites are there, with newcomers a-plenty, making it an interesting lot. There were forty-nine last year, and seventy-eight this year. Ponies under saddle are seventy-one in number, as compared with forty-eight last year. The breeding class of ponies is changed but little, entries and exhibitors remaining about the same. The new class for polo ponies has eight in, representing Boston, Orange, and Long Island.

Saddle horses have increased from 139 a year ago to 155 this year. The quality is very high, and it will take a great horse to win. Nearly all of the old exhibitors have entered, while among the new ones may be noted Dr. T. Gallard Thomas, Andrew W. Smith, Mrs. S. S. Blood, G. S. Moulton, Frank Clyde, Mrs. C. T. Proctor, William Hendrie, J. Lee Taller, M. I. Pupin, Mrs. G. B. Whitcomb, Miss Marie Holloway, Philip del Basco, and Dr. A. Esselborn.

There is a slight increase in the number of hunters, and many new horses. In the class for qualified hunters among the newcomers will be H. F. Clyde's imported Kathleen, W. D. Benner's (of Virginia) Perfection, J. Holloway's The Moor, E. S. Reynal's Huntress, Mrs. Charles Pfizer's Diana, J. Lee Taller's Yellow Aster, H. P. Whitney's Barry, W. Hendrie's Vandyke, Miss Bird's Merryboy, and Mrs. Beard's Perfection. The new exhibitors among the green hunters are Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Irwin M. Megargee, E. H. Weatherbee, Harry Bium, C. G. Bennett, and Miss Burnham.

The Waldorf-Astoria Cup.

About the same exhibitors and about the same horses will be found in the jumping classes. There is little change in the entry list for the municipal and park police horses and the Street Cleaning Department class. Sixteen have been entered for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, which has to be won three years in succession before becoming the property of any one.

The carriage horse classes for light and heavy weight animals have the same exhibitors and the same number of entries as last year. An interesting class among them is for horses, carriages, and appointments, the new-comers in the class being T. Wyman Porter, S. C. Stevens, Mrs. Francis Leo Morrell, and P. W. Rouss, the older exhibitors being J. Gagnon and Messrs. Wormser, Bates, Elkins, and Widener. For the carriage horse championship Coxey and Aladdin are already entered, and there will be post entries. For the small tandems there were five entries last year and twelve this. In the large tandems there are about the same number of horses as last year and the same exhibitors. The new-comers in the small class are E. D. Jordan, T. M. Hilliard, E. H. Weatherbee, Miss Martha Cameron, and Miss Edith Colford. There will be two more fours than last year.

In the small fours there are the same number of teams and about the same exhibitors, but there is a great improvement in the quality of the horses. In the big fours, Tichenor & Co., F. C. Stevens, C. A. Baudouine, E. D. Jordan, Louis T. Wormser, J. Dickman Brown, John Arthur, J. S. Bratton, H. P. Whitney, W. L. Elkins, R. F. Carman, and C. F. Bates are represented. Messrs. Carman and Bates are the only ones entered to try for the cup for coach appointments, &c., with the quickest change of horses in the ring.

In the classes for high steppers, light and heavy pairs and singles, among the old and well-known winners are Surprise, Coxey, Actor, Governor Brown, and Aladdin, together with a lot of new blood of which the owners are hopeful. The new exhibitors here are Tichenor & Co. of Chicago, C. R. McLean of Canada, S. P. Hughson of Philadelphia, C. A. Baudouine of New York, Harry Payne Whitney, James Stillman, who bought Sundown and Burlingame; Tom Shanley, who bought Hulda and Hilma; and R. F. Carman, owner of Walsingham and A Stranger in New York.

GOLF NOW AT FEVER HEAT.

Three Big Tournaments to Attract the Attention of Enthusiasts This Week.

Golfers have been enjoying an unusually active season for more than a month, and there is no visible evidence of any cessation of activity until after the 1st of December. Although the strain upon the golfers' nervous energy has been great, after undergoing three or four days of hard playing a week, and the time also being no small factor, yet all of the past tournaments have been able to show an excellent field of entries, while the contests have been sufficiently exciting to furnish the members of the various clubs giving these events with material to talk over in front of the open wood fire for many a day.

Many of the same golfers are seen in one contest after another, and it is said that some of the caddies have seen one or more golfers rise up from behind the big bunkers in the early morning, and, with a mechanical cry of "fore," start off for the next green.

Judging by the events scheduled for this coming week, it will be one of the most active of this golfing season. For election day, especially, there are more golf games than could well be enumerated. Besides the multitude of smaller club events, there are three big tournaments for this week. The first will be the annual Fall open tournament of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, Westchester County. This club's excellent eighteen-hole course is always a popular one with golfers, and the entry list is sure to be large and to include many of the so-called "cracks." The contest begins to-day, with a thirty-six-hole qualifying medal play round for the chief trophy, a silver cup given by the President of the club, John D. Archbold. The best sixteen will play in the hole-play rounds for the trophy, and the second sixteen will compete for the consolation prize, given by G. D. F. Leith. The tournament will close on Wednesday, with the final rounds and the semi-annual competition for the Knollwood Cup, which is to be won three times to become the winner's property. This cup has been won once by J. R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Club, November, 1895; once by Arthur Livermore of St. Andrew's, May, 1896; once by E. L. Jewett of Dyker Meadow, October, 1896, and once by W. R. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, May, 1897, who now holds it.

Westchester County seems to be especially favored by big tournaments this week, for immediately after Knollwood, the last three days of the week will be occupied by the first big tournament ever given by the Westchester Golf Club. The club was organized this year, and its links are in the vicinity of the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. The programme of the tournament is:

Thursday, Nov. 4—10 A. M.—Qualifying round, Willmount Cup, 18 holes, medal play, scratch. Contestants making the best sixteen scores qualify for match play. Gold medal for best score. 2 P. M.—Willmount Cup. First round match play.

Friday, Nov. 5, 10 A. M.—Willmount Cup, second round match play. 2 P. M.—Willmount Cup, third round match play. 2:15 P. M.—Mixed foursomes, 18 holes, medal play, scratch.

Saturday, Nov. 6, 9:30 A. M.—Willmount Cup, final round, 36 holes. All day, beginning at 9:35 A. M., closing at 2:30 P. M., Westchester Handicap Cup, 18 holes, medal play. Handicap limited to 18 strokes. 2 P. M.—Willmount Cup, final round, (continued.)

The course of the Westchester Golf Club, which is probably the nearest to the heart of the town of any within the city limits, lies along the Westchester Road, just beyond the Bronx River. The situation is picturesque as well as accessible, and the views of wood, field, river, and stretches of salt meadow from the uplands are inspiring to the impressible golfer. Recently improvements have been made in the course, with excellent judgment. It is not an easy course, and may fairly be called "sporty," but there are many other courses on which reasonably good play is not so surely rewarded. The hazards are principally old stone walls, most of which have lately been banked; a road winding toward the East River must be crossed in playing from the second and third tees, the latter requiring a particularly straight and nervy high drive. A few artificial sand bunkers are placed in suitable positions, and every green is well guarded. The greens are all in admirable condition.

The eighth hole is the only one that leads a fairly well-balanced beginner to profanity. The drive is over a small pond, which is generally kept well-filled with golf balls. The only alternative is to try a longer drive with a good chance of a bad lie in marshy soil. A good, well-directed drive, too, may end in a ditch. This part of the course was laid out with what seems to be mature inexperienced ingenuity. As a sort of compensation the seventh hole may be made in two strokes by a good player, while the fifth and ninth are tolerably easy. The playing distance of the nine holes is 2,488 yards, divided as follows: I., 310; II., 322; III., 401; IV., 330; V., 185; VI., 228; VII., 170; VIII., 350; IX., 192.

The membership of the Westchester Golf Club has been rapidly growing lately. It includes a number of crack golfers who generally represent other clubs in matches and tournaments, but are beginning to appreciate the excellence and accessibility of these links. It also includes a very large number of professional men, lawyers, physicians, and writers.

The Lakewood golfing season will also be actively opened this week with a three-day tournament, which unfortunately comes on the same three days as that of the Westchester Golf Club. This event will be held at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, whose links have been materially improved and enlarged since last Winter. Not being a member of the United States Golf Association, the Ocean County Club is therefore not in the Metropolitan League, which arranges tournament dates, hence this unfortunate conflict. The principal trophy deserves a spirited contest, for it is a magnificently ornamented silver cup, given by the Laurel House. There will also be a Consolation Cup and a handicap on Saturday.

George Gould has presented a handsome cup to the Ocean County Club for weekly competition among the women golfers, the first contest coming next Wednesday. This series will continue through April 27, and the one winning the trphy the greatest number of times will become permanent possessor of the cup. Mrs. George J. Gould has also given a cup for handicap competition among the men under similar conditions, the first game to begin in February, and Arthur B. Claflin has given a handsome prize for open handicap competition, beginning Nov. 12, and continuing every week through Jan. 28. Several other trophies for various events have also been given.

The Lakewood Golf Club will also have an active season, cups having been given for weekly contests for both men and women, beginning the first week in November. The big open tournament of the club will come Nov. 25, 26, and 27, and will practically close the circuit of big events in the Metropolitan Association.

A NEW PACING RECORD.

Searchlight Lowers the Three-Year-Old Mark to 2:06 3-4.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Oct. 31.—Searchlight yesterday lowered the three-year-old pacing record to 2:06¾. The record was made with a runner as pacemaker. Searchlight was driven by Tom Keating, and his time was almost as much of a surprise to his owner, L. Kreling of Pleasanton, as to the spectators. The young pacer went the mile without a break. His driver discarded the whip and depended on the encouragement of his voice.

Searchlight started in excellent shape and went to the quarter in 0:32. Settling to his work with splendid stride and apparent ease, he turned the half in 1:02¼ and the three-quarter pole in 1:34½. When the grand stand was passed the crowd cheered lustily, and at the posting of the time for the mile the spectators swarmed over into the track to congratulate the driver.

Maher-Ryan Fight Arranged.

"Buck" Conolly, the manager of Peter Maher, said at the Sturtevant House last night that all the preliminary arrangements had been made for the meeting between Maher and "Tut" Ryan. The purse will be $10,000, and Conolly said the fight would take place within seven weeks at some place near this city.

MALT EXTRACT. | MALT EXTRACT. | MALT EXTRACT.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

MRS. KENDAL. SAYS: IT IS THE BEST NUTRITIVE TONIC.

MELBA. SAYS: I USE IT WITH MY DAILY DIET.

CALVE. SAYS: MAKES ME WITHSTAND NERVOUS STRAIN.

SARAH BERNHARDT. SAYS: I APPRECIATE THE GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED.

MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

CHAT ABOUT SPORTSMEN

Hunters Ready for the Season for Shooting Deer on Long Island, Which Opens Wednesday.

A NEW COUNTRY CLUB FORMED

Sale of Boxes for the Horse Show to be Held Next Thursday Afternoon —Rare Prizes Offered for the Dogs Exhibited at the Metropolitan Club's Show.

The season for shooting deer on Long Island will open next Wednesday, and sportsmen are looking forward to that day with a great deal of pleasure. There are four days in the year when deer can be shot on Long Island, the four Wednesdays in November, and every one who can takes advantage of this to get a little sport near home. The best shooting grounds extend along the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad from Islip to Patchogue, and north from these lines to the main line of the railroad at Lakeland and Konkonkona, about sixty square miles altogether. In the heart of this section at Oakdale is the South Side Sportsmen's Club. The preserves of this club cover about 5,000 acres, and all deer are safe within the precincts of these preserves. It is a rule of the club that deer are not to be shot on the grounds. The Bohemian Shooting Club, the Fur, Fin and Feather Club, the Waverly Gun Club, and the Wyandack Gun Club have leased grounds in the neighborhood of Oakdale, and, of course, only members can shoot on their grounds. Among those who are going to try for a deer are George Homan, Wallace Homan, Fred Moore, William O. Berry, Whitman Overton, N. T. Corwin, Fred Duryea, and Dr. G. A. Robinson.

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Fred P. Wilcox, R. C. Alexander, O. L. Snyder, and George H. Johnson, with several members of the Adirondack League Club, have purchased 5,000 acres of ground adjoining the League Club's preserves and intend to organize another club. On this tract of land are the West Canada Lakes and the trout brooks that feed them. The membership of the new club will be limited to 500, and the shares held at $500 each.

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Carlile Boyd, who for several seasons has been first whip of the Richmond County Hunt, finds that his business will not allow him to attend to his duties this season, and has resigned.

There is some talk of organizing a hunt club in Orange county. Dr. G. O. Green, one of the most enterprising horsemen of that county, says that during the past five years Orange County has paid bounty on 3,000 foxes, and so he thinks that it will be a good place to hunt.

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The annual business meeting of the New Jersey Athletic Club will be held in the clubhouse, at Bayonne, next Wednesday evening. The Nominating Committee has put the following ticket in the field for election: President, James E. Sullivan; Vice President, A. Forbes; Secretary, George R. Cooper; Trustees for three years, John Newman, W. E. Green, and C. W. Simmons; Trustee for two years, J. Forbes.

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A special telegraph wire is to be put in the New York Athletic Clubhouse over which the election returns will be received on Tuesday evening. Gieseman's orchestra has also been engaged to soothe the losers and help the winners to celebrate.

The Entertainment Committee of the club —De Burch, Charles Burnham, and George Phillips—is hard at work on the annual entertainment, which is to be given in the Metropolitan Opera House by the members in January. This year, instead of giving a minstrel show, it has been decided to give a burlesque performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Mikado." The performers will all be in black. Richard Carroll, Joseph Herbert, and others will assist the clubmen, and there will be a chorus of 100 voices.

The usual election day cross-country run will be started on Tuesday morning at Travers Island, after those who are going to compete have voted.

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The members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club have arranged a cross-country run for election day.

Each Thursday evening during the Winter months is "ladies' night" at the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse. Some special entertainment is prepared for these evenings, such as swimming in the tank, basket ball, or gymnastic exercises. These Thursday evenings are highly appreciated, and the big clubhouse is always well filled.

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Several yachtsmen and their friends who are prominent along the Sound have decided to have another country club, and it will be opened in a few days. It will be situated on the Boston Post Road beyond Larchmont, and the property that has been secured is known as the Blossom Heath estate. The old house on this estate has been fitted up as a clubhouse, and the grounds are to be improved as fast as possible. It is proposed to have golf links, tennis courts, pigeon shooting grounds, and polo grounds. The members of the club will also pay attention to yachting, and will have a fleet enrolled in the club. Among those who are interested in the organization of the new club are W. H. Hamilton, Henry Gilsey, H. P. Whittaker, James Kildoff, F. B. Robinson, Fred Doremus, H. C. Doremus, E. Hanford Sturges, S. L. Swett, and George G. Tyson.

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The second annual dog show given by the Metropolitan Kennel Club will be held in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Nov. 24 to 27 inclusive. James Mortimer is the Superintendent, and has an office in the Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He has just issued the premium list, which should please all dog fanciers. In addition to the regular prizes, a number of specials have been offered, which, on account of their value, will bring together the best of each breed of dogs.

The American Mastiff, English Bloodhound, Great Dane, National Greyhound, Pointer, Irish Setter, Gordon Setter, American Spaniel, Collie, Bulldog, Bull Terrier, Boston Terrier, French Bulldog, Fox Terrier, and Dachshund Clubs have all contributed special prizes to be competed for. The most valuable of these are the Challenge Cups offered by the Mastiff and English Bloodhound Clubs, the Collie Club's Trophy, (value $300,) and the President's Cup, (value $300,) offered by the Collie Club, the Challenge Cups offered by the American Spaniel Club, the Yankee Stakes and Tomboy Stakes of the Fox Terrier Club, the Venlo Challenge Cup, (value $100,) the Klein Breeders' Cup, (value $100,) and two challenge cups by the Dachshund Club.

In addition to these club specials, G. W. H. Ritchie offers a cup (value $25) for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier exhibited by a member of the Metropolitan Kennel Club. James A. Caldwell, Jr., offers a cup (value $25) for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier exhibited by a member of the American Fox Terrier Club. H. T. Foote offers a cup (value $25) for the best black-and-tan terrier. An admirer of the breed offers $25 cash for the best mastiff.

Entries will close Friday, Nov. 12.

A special feature of the show is the fact that the judging for the most part will be done by strictly amateur judges, gentlemen who have devoted their money, valuable time, and attention to the breeds on which they will adjudicate. The judges and the breeds assigned to them are: Mastiffs, Dr. Richard H. Derby; St. Bernards, Robert H. Burrows, East Orange, N. J.; Great Danes, J. Blackburn Miller, Newburg; deerhounds, Russian wolfhounds, and greyhounds, H. W. Huntington, Brooklyn; pointers, Charles Heath, Newark; foxhounds and French bulldogs, Mr. James L. Kernochan, Hempstead, L. I.; English, Irish, and Gordon setters, Dr. H. Clay Glover; Irish water spaniels, Clumber spaniels, field and cocker spaniels, Dr. S. J. Bradbury, Lynbrook, L. I.; beagles, James W. Appleton; fox terriers, Winthrop Rutherfurd; bulldogs, Henry C. Beadleston; bull terriers, Perry Tiffany; poodles, Charles D. Bernheimer; Boston terriers, J. F. Holt, Boston, Mass.; dachshund, O. P. Amend; Irish terriers and Scottish terriers, O. W. Donner, Milton, Mass.; bloodhounds, collies, old English sheep dogs, Airedale terriers, Welsh, Skye, Beddington, Dandie Dinmont, black and tan, and miscellaneous, James Watson; pugs, toy spaniels, Yorkshire terriers, toy terriers, and Italian greyhounds, A. W. Lucy.

ROAD RACES AND THE L. A. W.

Bulletin from Chairman Mott Warning Amateurs and Professionals.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Chairman Albert Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board to-day issued a special bulletin, in which he said:

"The attention of racing men and promoters of road races is called to the fact that the League of American Wheelmen regards racing on the public highways as an unlawful practice, and refuses to recognize and legislate for such form of the sport, except to forbid the competing together therein or pacemaking one for the other of amateurs and professionals, or of suspended men with riders in good standing.

"An amateur loses his status as such by competing on the road under any conditions that would professionalize him in track racing, the limit of prize value and the rider's distance from home excepted.

"In brief, an amateur must not compete with a professional or pace or be paced by him in a road race. Neither must he compete with a suspended man. An amateur must not race for cash on the road.

"A suspended man who competes in a road race will have at least a year added to his suspension, and for repeated endangering of other men will be suspended permanently. Promoters of road races will be held to a strict accountability. They must inquire into the status of entries and allow none to start who are not eligible. No sanction is required for a road race."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:31	Sun sets...5:56	Moon sets...11:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:32	Gov. Isl'd...12:44	H. Gate... 2:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook... 1:01	Gov. Isl'd...1:15	H. Gate... 3:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Saale, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Matanzas, &c.		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Belize, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen		12:00 M.
New York, Cape Haiti, &c.	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pawnee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Mananense, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Aller, Cherbourg and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mex

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 P. O. Building at 1 P. M. Calendars for Monday, Nov. 1. Equity calendar.

52—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
57—Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
63—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Co. vs. Union Railway.
68—Bass, Radcliff & Gretton vs. Henry Zeltner Brewing Co.
84—Doig vs. Sutherland.
85—Baker Co. vs. Sanders.
84—Baker Co. vs. Sanders.
85—Baker Co. vs. Sanders.
46—Baker Co. vs. Moses.
47—Baker Co. vs. Moses.
49—Baker Co. vs. Baker.
50—Baker Co. vs. Baker.
58—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
59—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
60—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
61—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
69—Loisette vs. O'Loughlin.
71—Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co. vs. Baldwin.
Issues of law in suits at Law.
7—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Hoerig.
8—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Meyer.
6—Crimmins vs. Kelsey. Equity Calendar.
55—American Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
67—American Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
20—Earll vs. Metropolitan Street Railway.
73—Willis vs. Robertson.
78—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.
85—Bryant Electric Co. vs. Pringle.
86—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.
4—Holly vs. Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society, &c.
5—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.
6—Hilton vs. Guggenheim.
7—Beyer vs. Guggenheim.
8—Alder vs. Guggenheim.
9—Reichenbach vs. Guggenheim.
10—Goldy vs. Guggenheim.
11—Thompson & Norris Co. vs. California.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
1½—Davis vs. Hill.
2—Welsbach Light Co. vs. American Gas Control Co.
3—Herrick vs. Sheffield & Birmingham Construction Co.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Lichrareck vs. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
7—Brill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
8—Higgins vs. Finiker. Cases noticed:
10—Hess vs. Julius Bien Vintage Co.
12—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co. vs. Robertson.
13—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co. vs. Finlay.
14—Aikin vs. Colorado River Irrigation Co.
15—Amolin Chemical Co. vs. Kleinert Rubber Co.
17—Covert vs. Travers Brothers Co.
18—Wirt vs. Farrelly.
19—National Meter Co. vs. City of Poughkeepsie.
20—United States vs. Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphique.
21—Otis vs. Halliday.
22—Batcheller vs. Thomson.
23—Batcheller vs. Thomson.
24—Thompson vs. Batcheller.
26—Pfluerfelt vs. Newitter.
27—Amolin Chemical Co. vs. Walbridge.
28—Kilgour vs. Scott.
29—Ellsworth vs. Stark.
38—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. New York Air Brake Co.
39—Badischer Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle.
41—Fetlow vs. Tappan.
44—Maitland vs. B. Goetz Co.
54—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
56—Griswold vs. Hilton.
64—Dickerson vs. Myers.
65—Dickerson vs. Myers.
72—Union Trust vs. Wooster.
76—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
77—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
87—Welsbach Light Co. vs. American Gas Control Co.
88—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
89—Fayerweather vs. Clinton Theological Seminary.
90—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Co. vs. Chase.
91—Kemp and Levy. Issues of law in suits at law.
3—United States vs. Dieckerhoff.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—J. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Olcott and Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Fritz Meyer.

2—Owen Sullivan and John Spalding.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Shrady.
2—Jesse Gagnon.
3—David E. Anthony.
4—Sieg Tynberg.
5—Max Reinlein.
6—John H. McCabe.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

12381—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
12388—Cosello vs. Burns.
12669—Maddox vs. Brown.
12927—Greenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
12968—Carr vs. Metropolitan Traction Co.
11644—Fox vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
12209—Finker vs. Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine.
12700—Rally vs. O'Connell.
9919—De Luna vs. Mass. Benefit Life Association.
12098—Goodwin vs. Brown.
12306—McClure vs. Wilson.
13369—Gould vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
13416—Cruise vs. Consolidated Gas Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4829—Kobalski vs. Solomon.
4221—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Co.
5466—Farley vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.
7692—Hanna vs. Regan.
7698—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Darling.
7756—Jonap vs. Feller.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

4769—Welch vs. Burr.
7479—MacKaye vs. Kendall.
2813—Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co. vs. First National Bank.
2774—Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Co. vs. First National Bank.
11606—Van Tassell vs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
7378—Barlow vs. Kendall.
7389—O'Keefe vs. The Mayor, &c.
7429—Duryea vs. Gray.
7434—Orr vs. Currie.
3575—Wilde vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
7500—Western National Bank vs. Faber.
7633—Barry vs. Bruch.
6583—Hirshenson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
7549—Jannes vs. New York Club.
4434—Bowman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A. M.
Hattie Hessberg.
Albert Teets.
John Fennel.
Sarah A. Carroll.

At 2 P. M.
Hirsch Gold.
James A. Baneker.
William M. Pritchard.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

34—Estate of Mary E. Wade.
Contested wills.
1303—Sarah More.
1272—Julia Kiernan.
1293—Alexander Rolston.
1306—Stephen J. Thomson. (No. 1.)
1313—Stephen J. Thomson, (No. 2.)
1311—Thomas H. Watson.
1316—Ann Armstrong.
1317—George Grabb.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—Angelo Cunoso.
2—Mary Morgan and Jennie Underwood.
3—Mary Baker.
4—George Bishop.
5—Frank Bassnotto and William McCarthy.
6—Frederick Wolf.
7—Patrick Mooney and William A. Rose.
9—Claud Farrington.
10—John Lysaght.
11—Isaac Swimmer.
12—Isaac Scott and Mary Hall.
13—George Gilbert and Theodore Ross.
14—Henry Litter.
15—James Brennan.

Pleadings:

1—Peter Barcia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Thomas Goggins and Joseph Weingarstein.
2—John Miller.
3—John Martin.
4—Samuel Goldstein.
5—Felice Gesnaldo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—October Term continued in Part III. Court Room, Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.

1—George W. Holt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—November Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Harris Kaufman.
2—Thomas R. Leonard.
3—Meyer Fein.
4—Max Fishman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welsh for the People.

1—Carl Faber.
2—Charles Mintz.
3—Abraham Laofsky.
4—John Corcoran.
5—Frank Howard.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse—Abner C. Thomas, Barbig vs. Gruelin—Norman T. M. Melliss. Matter of Friend—Samuel B. Paul. Matter of Gilbert Manufacturing Company—James W. Ward. Henderson vs. Manson—Thomas C. Kinney. Steiner vs. Hammerstein—Chauncey S. Truax. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Vredenburgh—Edward L. Patterson. Love vs. Huckel—Abed H. Sanderson. Kuehne vs. Cobleigh—Lloyd McK. Garrison. Rollins vs. Samuel—Norman T. M. Melliss. Brandreth vs. Langen—Porter V. Ransom.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Irons vs. Irons—J. Van Vechten Olcott. Pietro vs. Pietro—George A. Halsey. Wandell vs. Blonk—George E Morgan.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Louis Merzbach vs. John Stewart—George A. Tallman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials and Trial Term—Next calendar called Nov. 8.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Next calendar Dec. 8.
COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.
609—Annie M. Henwald vs. Caroline Traum.
COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Criminal trials.

1—Jno. Weodruff St.
2—In re East 161st St.
3—In re East 162d St.
4—In re Dater St.
5—In re Lind Av.
6—In re Sheridan Av.
7—In re East 161st St.
8—In re Charlotte St.
9—In re Fox St.
10—Health Dept. vs. Security & Trust Co.
11—Same vs. Maher.
12—Same vs. Mosley.
13—Same vs. Mosley.
14—Same vs. Stewart.
15—Same vs. Cuneo.
16—Same vs. Wendal.
17—Same vs. Meyer.

Demurrers.

18—Morrissey vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Shear vs. Mason.
20—Kealy vs. Kealy.
21—Coe vs. Brush.
22—Brennan vs. Kehoe.
23—Dodin vs. Dodin.
24—In re School Site; 28th St.
25—Tingue vs. Tingue.
26—Smith vs. McNeal.
27—Steers vs. Standard Structural Co.
580—Kaufman vs. Lloyd.
28—Health Department vs. Connolly.
29—Same vs. Norris.
30—Rohmer vs. The Mayor, &c.

Demurrers.

540—Harper vs. Harper.
545—Conway vs. Bruce.
561—Holton vs. Robinson.
562—Wurthmann vs. Eggers Holton.
563—Baumann vs. Schoenberg.
564—Stieglitz vs. Hagan.
565—Seiferd vs. Mulligan.
566—Williard vs. Keogh.
567—Lansden vs. Progressive Age Publishing Co.
568—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leffler.
569—Barnes vs. Becker.
570—Costello vs. Costello.

Preferred Causes.

5430—Abbott vs. Sentell.
5002—Jewell vs. Barilati.
5378—Orfinoka Mills vs. Barker.
5471—Dieterlein vs. Powers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact:

5437—Kurtz vs. Potter.
4882—Deeves vs. Merriman.
5424—Schnairer vs. Nathan.
5304—Talamo vs. Romolo.
5307—Rusenson vs. Romolo.
5054—Vath vs. Vath.
5498—Harkins vs. Barosky.
5438—Flanagan vs. Muller.
4441—Hardt vs. Deutch.
5111—Wahle vs. Deutch.
4411—Maltby vs. Rohly.
4704—Boessneck vs. Jacobe.
5356—New York Rooring Co. vs. Smith.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5403.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 40 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 290 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,885; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 132.6 feet east of the Boulevard, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,181; subject to other mortgages for $29,758.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A GREAT BARGAIN, 21 EAST 129TH ST., nearly new; three-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling; house hardwood throughout; handsomely papered and decorated; a perfect gem; situated in one of the finest neighborhoods in Harlem, between Madison and Fifth Avs.; tearms easy; will be sold for less than value; can be seen Sunday.

FOR SALE IN 28TH ST.,

bet. 6th and 7th Aves.; two lots, together 48x98.9; suitable for improvement; will be sold low, and on easy terms if desired. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall and 9 Pine Sts., Astor Building. (6030)

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—House, 92 Riverside Drive, between 81st and 82d Sts., furnished or unfurnished. For particulars, apply to OWNER, Room 212, 11 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction

No. 104 Edgecomb Av.,

between 139th and 140th Sts., three-story high-stoop, new private Dwelling,
at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THURSDAY, NOV. 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
For Maps, &c., apply to Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE HOLLEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.

By virtue of an order duly entered in the above-entitled matter and dated October 13th, 1897, I, DAVID THOMSON, the receiver of the said THE HOLLEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, to James A. Wells, auctioneer, the real property and premises of the said association, described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Forty-fourth Street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Forty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the street numbers 19, 21, and 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

Dated October 25, 1897.

DAVID THOMSON,
Receiver of The Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.
GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for said Receiver, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. o25-2aw3wM&n15

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

11TH ST., 67 WEST.

A very select apartment, 5 large rooms and bath; excellent order; private neighborhood; terms reasonable. Apply on premises.

LARGE LINE OF HOUSES AND FLATS, WEST side; reduced rents. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

A FINE 5TH AV. COR. FLAT NOW READY. 61 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WILMOT, 14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST.—With board, apartments of three and four rooms, with bath, private hall, steam heat, elevator.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave , S. E. Cor. 25th St.

Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.

The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience. These apartments are without kitchens. A first-class restaurant is maintained in the house for the use of tenants—thereby saving much care and trouble. Plans and full particulars on the premises or of
GEO. R. READ,
(6036) 1 Madison Av.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 18TH.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)
LAKEWOOD, New Jersey,
or Room 50, 192 Broadway, N. Y. City,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE: NOW OPEN.
Only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, etc.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

PASADENA, FLA.—Hotels; party goes soon; settlers wanted. Address Drew's Parties, 455 6th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present them, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Administratrix with the will annexed. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 and 82 William St. jul4-law6mM

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. ju14-law6mM

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WANTED—A Protestant French or Swiss as maid to little girl of seven; must sew nicely; wages, $20; best references required; one speaking no English preferred. Address, giving references, C. L., Box 140 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

84TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; singly or en suite, excellent board; references.

918T ST., 52 WEST.—Extremely desirable, handsomely furnished rooms, with superior board and service; en suite, with private bath, or singly; home comforts; all conveniences; select neighborhood; near elevated station; cable; moderate prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Two pleasant connecting rooms; also pleasant front room; good neighborhood; convenient location; references.

77 WEST 52D ST.—Nicely furnished large room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also small rooms.

145 WEST 64TH ST.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen; private residence; references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Danish girl; in private family; A1 reference. Nygaard, 436 West 48th St.

A LADY WISHES TO PLACE HER CHAMBERmaid, who can assist butler, in a first-class private family; very best of reference. 202 Madison Av.

LADY WISHES SITUATION FOR FIRST-CLASS chambermaid or parlormaid; highly recommended; present employer's. 145 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant middle-aged woman as good cook and laundress; small family; city or country; good city reference given; lady can be seen. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of fancy and plain cooking; all kinds desserts; best personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; four years' best city references from last employers. 256 West 31st St., Tighe's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook with kitchenmaid; American and French cooking; seven years' good personal reference from last place. A., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By capable woman; game, meats, soups, entrees, desserts; fine baker; good reference; city or country. W. M., 726 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; wages, $25. Best personal city reference. 243 East 39th St., Scales.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in small private family; personal reference. 133 East 50th St., ring basement bell.

COOK.—By Protestant married woman; would go out by day and sleep home; has best reference. M. K., 530 6th Av.

COOK. — Swedish; thoroughly competent; all branches; understands her business; superior references. 796 6th Av., care McKinley.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as good cook; Protestant; first class references. 152 West 64th St.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; good reference. 128 West 27th St.; ring Daly's bell.

COOK.—Competent; eight years' best city reference. 215 East 56th St., Hart's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By German; dressmaker or seamstress or nursery governess; reference. B., 554 3d Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. H. H., 105 West 56th St.

Housecworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Canadian, just arrived, as general worker or good cook and laundress; also young friend who does waiting and sewing; city or country. Call Monday, up stairs, 342 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young woman for housework; small private family; willing and obliging; six years' reference; no cards. 236 East 54th St., top floor, Room 28.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; excellent packer; best references. M. Elizabeth Tirker, 71 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a well-educated German as maid to grown-up children or elderly lady. 252 East 52d St., Carson's bell; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as competent laundress; personal references. 430 East 57th St.: janitress's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do a large family washing, or a house washing done reasonable. M. Kelley, 341 East 36th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 902 3d Av., near 55th St.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By an educated North German girl as nurse to grown children. Call Monday morning, from 10 till 1, 57 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as infant's nurse. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a trustworthy and young girl as nurse to infant or young child; has been in her employ nearly seven years. Call, before 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 35 West 58th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or do light housework. 1,704 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; takes butler's place; thoroughly experienced; city references. A., Box 240, 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress; willing to help with chamberwork; city or country; good reference. J. McD., 144 East 84th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man; Swede; age, 33; highest and best personal references from some of the foremost families in New York. A. O. O., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By butler where second man is kept or assistance given; has very good references; no objection to country; English. G., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man as butler; single; best city reference from last employer. Butler, care of Farley, 308 West 43d St.

BUTLER.—By single man; speaks French and English; personal city references. Frederic, 257 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—High-class; 5 years' reference from last place. B. H. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A lady leaving for Europe desires a place for her coachman, who has lived with her ten years; she can highly recommend him for being industrious, faithful, honest, sober, a cautious driver, and a good caretaker of horses. Any information can be obtained at 261 West 20th St., or Box 92, Lenox, Mass.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged account gentleman disposing of horses; unexceptionable personal recommendations; smart appearance; skillful driver, rider; temperate, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Hugh Lee, 227 West 77th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By middle-aged Protestant; married; no children; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; is careful city driver; would prefer place in country. J. R., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; 12 years' best reference; country preferred. Address Box 168 Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

COACHMAN.—Medium size; in private family; experienced, careful city driver; undoubted personal and written city reference. 111 West 43d St., present employer.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced city driver; single; Protestant; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Coachman, 786 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant, thoroughly understanding the business; first-class written and personal city references. Coachman, 196 West 108th St. Blake.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; wife first-class laundress; good reference; city or country preferred. I. H., 223 East 32d St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACE MAN.—By middle-aged man to look after furnaces in neighborhood of 57th St.; best city reference. Scotch, 108 West 56th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—Willing; splendid city and country reference. P. F., Bell 9, 209 East 58th St.

SECOND MAN.—As second man in a private family, by a young Englishman; first-class references. W., 530 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL OR SECOND MAN.—As useful or second man, twenty-two; private family; good waiter; will be useful; best references. A. J., care of Mrs. Collins, 107 East 113th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; best reference. Halloran, 10 Downing St.

Valets.

VALET—By Frenchman, speaking and corresponding in French and German; best European and American references. 822 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

VALET.—By a competent young Englishman; good references. Marshall, 318 West 36th St.

VALET.—By a thoroughly experienced valet; first-class references. Valet, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 16, LIVING WITH PARENTS, WISHES to learn a good trade. Carl Weber, 434 East 60th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Hall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M.—Daily, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.), for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and Chie West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 4:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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NEW YORK—
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Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSÉE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Little Minister—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Courted into Court—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Opera Tableaus—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Proper Caper—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Mothers—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Lord Chumley—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN—The First Born—A Night Session—8:30.
MURRAY HILL—Jim the Penman—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15.
THE LYRIC—La Poupée—8:00.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 16.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE VOTERS MUST CHOOSE.

Mr. Low is right. This is not his fight. It is the people's fight, the three million people of the city. He has pointed out to them the way and the means. He can take care of himself. It is for them to say whether they will take care of themselves.

The shame and repentance of a mistake made to-morrow would be a tiresome burden. It takes three minutes to vote, but four years to be rid of the consequences of voting wrong.

It is a question of going forward and upward to the best government any city in the United States ever had, or backward to the worst.

Low or CROKER? The voters must choose.

HALF VOTES FOR TAMMANY.

Of the Republicans who vote against Mr. Low to-morrow those will be the most intelligent and consistent who vote for VAN WYCK direct. They may be bad citizens, but they are not the dupes of anybody. They are not fools. They know what kind of government they want and each one of them casts a full ballot for that particular kind of government.

Republicans who vote for TRACY cast only half a vote for Tammany. If their brains were not muddled by extraneous notions of partisanship and regularity they also would vote for VAN WYCK—or for Low. Many of them would be angry if they were accused of casting half a vote for CROKER'S man.

They will go into the compartment and use extreme care to put their mark under the eagle, a decent bird put to a disreputable use. Then they will solemnly hand their ballots to the clerk and go away puffed up with the vain belief that they have exercised the freeman's privilege and performed the patriot's duty.

Poor, miserable, deluded creatures! They cast virtually blank ballots, having only the negative effect of diminishing by one the possible total on the tally sheet for honest government. They vote for CROKER by not voting for the only candidate who is running against his candidate.

THE BALLOT.

We hope the method of voting the official ballot has been explained sufficiently to bring it within the comprehension of even the most acute and gifted minds. The illiterate voter handles it well enough. It is only ex-Governors, railroad Presidents, and millionaires who get into trouble.

Electors who wish to vote for SETH LOW can vote the Citizens' Union ticket straight by putting the cross mark in the circle under the picture of the Statue of Liberty in the seventh column. It is a good ticket from top to bottom, and no good citizen need hesitate about any candidate named in that column. But there is no candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in that column. THE TIMES urges voters of all parties to vote for Judge ALTON B. PARKER for that office. He has been on the bench for about twenty-five years and is not only experienced, but sound and able. We are quite uninfluenced by the fact that Judge PARKER is the Democratic candidate. Politics has nothing to do with the judiciary. He is the best man for the place—that is our reason for commending him to the voters. To vote for Judge PARKER go back to the third column, that of the National Democracy, under the ship, and mark a cross, not in the circle, but in the space opposite his name to the left. Any candidate on any ticket may be voted for in this way by making a cross opposite his name. But not more than one candidate for the same office can be voted for, no mark but the cross mark must be made, and a black lead pencil must be used. Any erasure or unauthorized mark invalidates the ballot.

THE FUNERAL OF HENRY GEORGE.

No demonstration of popular feeling on the death of a public man since LINCOLN'S body lay in the City Hall has been so imposing in extent and character as that of yesterday.

Unquestionably the excitement attending the remarkable canvass in which HENRY GEORGE was so prominent and so striking a figure increased the number of people who passed about his coffin or followed it through the two cities; but the feeling his death inspired was not the less deep and sincere. To scores of thousands he was the beloved representative of the ideas and interests of a class, but to a far greater multitude he was the representative of devoted, unselfish, courageous manhood. The tribute to his memory was on that account honorable to the community as well as an honor to him.

Call it, if you will, hero worship; but its object was really a hero. To the ancient Greeks a hero was a demigod, and the distinguishing characteristic of the heroic nature was high courage. This Mr. GEORGE did not lack, as was abundantly shown in the last and fatal struggle of his life. It will be a sad day for the American people when this trait, so richly possessed and so nobly shown, shall fail to inspire their admiration and regard.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

It has been a campaign of disruptions and curious new affinities. Political friendships have been sundered and political opposites have rushed into each other's arms. Incompatibles have blended sweetly, and men who have been at daggers' drawn for years pass honeyed compliments on the same platform.

It is odd to see Mr. GRACE a Tammany man, supporting the personal candidate of Mr. CROKER, whom he did his best to destroy. As counsel for the Fassett Committee Mr. IVINS met and fought Mr. COCKRAN, the defender of Tammany, who up to that time and later stood for pretty much everything in politics that Mr. IVINS did not stand for. One used to hunt the other with a seemingly immitigable ferocity. Now they hunt in couples and toot accordant horns for the hapless TRACY.

What soothsayer would have had the audacity to foretell the enlistment of JACOB WORTH and PURROY under the same banner? And not only that, but these scarred veterans of practical politics are fighting shoulder to shoulder with such incurable and Mugwumpish crusaders for good government as CHARLES STEWART SMITH; E. P. WHEELER, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, and JOSEPH LAROCQUE.

FITCH and DAYTON, warm personal friends and political associates for years, are running against each other for the same office, and neither one is on his own party ticket. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, lately the official head of the Sound Money Democracy in this city, and long a leader of the anti-Tammany forces, is a candidate, with numerous Bryanite associates, on the Tammany ticket, and his political cronies of former years are doing their best to defeat him!

The old Tammany organ, our neighbor The Sun, that has stood by the Wigwam almost alone among the city press through many a tough fight, now serves the Republican machine with amazing ardor and daily belabors The Tribune for going over to free trade, Bryanism, and anarchy.

Most impressive of all these new-born relations, however, is the love of PLATT for CROKER, well dissembled, but beyond the power of either to conceal. They have led forth opposing armies to sack the same city. Both wax fat if one succeeds.

It has been a strange campaign.

THE MACHINES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

Either the Croker or the Platt machine would, if it could, abolish the system by which employment in the public service is made independent of political pulls. Under the Tammany rule the law imposing this system was evaded wherever possible. It has been since amended by Mr. PLATT'S Legislature at the behest of Mr. PLATT'S Governor, so that evasion is now an easy matter. The opportunities to "beat" the system would certainly be "worked for all they are worth" by the managers of either of the machines.

On the other hand, under Mr. Low and the candidates of the Citizens' Union, not only would the law be carried out to the full, but the merit system would be made firmer, fairer, more thorough than the law, as emasculated by Gov. BLACK, requires.

This is a matter of grave importance to all classes, but particularly to the working class and to those poorer citizens who inevitably bear more than their proportionate share of the burden of taxation. Favoritism is costly, and the offices given for political service are maintained by the people's money. Every dollar for which the fullest possible return is not got is in part taken, through taxation, from the pockets of citizens, and most, in comparison with their means, from the pockets of the poor. But this is not the worst of it. The employment, whether paid by salary or by day's wages, which the city has to give ought to be open to every citizen in proportion to his fitness to do the work. From the laborers and drivers in the Street Cleaning Department to the clerks in the Controller's office, every man should be chosen for merit and fitness alone, as the Constitution of the State requires. Under the rule of political machines this is not the case. No citizen, nor any citizen's son, stands a chance to earn an honest living in honest work for the city unless he belongs to the party in control, nor even then unless he has a "pull" with some politician—a "pull" he can get only by party work, generally dirty.

This is not a hearsay statement. Here are extracts from the minutes of the Dock Board in executive session in 1893 which prove it:

May 18.—President CRAM: "I am going to discharge three or four laborers appointed by me and substitute others at the request of the district."

June 1.—Commissioner WHITE: "I think we can dispose of that man KENNY without very much trouble."

President CRAM: "He is no good at all; but then I appointed him for Mr. CROKER."

Aug. 7.—President CRAM: "I think we will have to dismiss all of the employes of the department from the Eleventh Assembly District unless they bring letters from SCANNEL. Hereafter you must have a letter from SCANNEL before I will appoint anybody. I don't know whether he wants JOHN O'BRIEN—he wants two or three men discharged. I hate to discharge laborers except for cause; but he says that JOHN O'BRIEN, who is a very decent old man, was appointed without his request."

Sept. 25.—"List of Rodmen from the Civil Service Board." President CRAM: "What pull has he got? There is nobody there that we want."

Engineer: "We have looked over those men; they are all pretty good men; the best one is MURPHY."

President CRAM: "Well, who in h—ll is MURPHY? He may be a Republican for all I know. Let him go to MCCLELLAN."

There is plenty more of this sort; but surely this is enough to show the shameful treatment of decent citizens under the spoils system as relentlessly enforced by the machines. These things were done in defiance of law as well as of decency. They will be done again under Tammany as under Platt rule. Every honest workingman should, in defense of his rights as a man and a citizen, vote for SETH LOW.

Vote against PLATT'S Assembly candidates to-morrow. If his power is broken at Albany he can do the city no harm.

It makes a difference whether New York is to be a worthy example of good government or a terrible example of bad. The whole country has its eyes on us.

The proof has steadily grown stronger in this canvass that SETH LOW and the principle of the city for the citizens have taken a very deep hold upon the voters in the tenement house districts. For the first time in their lives these people realize that they have a personal stake in the city and a chance to help themselves at the polls. They are no longer the tools of party managers, but feel themselves men, with the rights of men and votes to protect them. And the women are as deeply stirred as the men. This is a force with which the machine has never before been compelled to deal and cannot now deal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Judging merely from the astonishing tales that have been printed in the past few days about a "Holiness Band" whose members kicked and pounded an old woman to death for the purpose of freeing her from demoniac possession, one might have supposed the village of Lyme to be in some benighted frontier region where the few inhabitants had entirely escaped the influences of modern civilization and had remained as ignorant and as superstitious as everybody used to be in the Middle Ages. Some of us know, however, and all can learn from the gazetteers that Lyme is in Eastern Connecticut, only thirty-five miles from Yale University, a centre of New England culture; that it has railroads and schoolhouses, and that its inhabitants both can and do read and write with considerable facility. Moreover, the members of this "Holiness Band" are themselves people of education. The delusions into which they have fallen, delusions as gross and almost as shameful as those of any tribe in Darkest Africa, present, therefore, a problem of no little difficulty, and seem to convict something or somebody of crimes decidedly grave. How is it that the sane part of Lyme's population has allowed these crazy savages to remain at large and to carry on for years practices that in quality differ in no respect from those which English soldiers recently found to be in vogue at Benin, the "city of blood"? No doubt the explanation lies in the phrase "religious liberty," or, rather, in the failure of the people of Connecticut to remember that there are religions and religions, and that some of them have not the faintest right to liberty.

—Curious indeed must be the emotions of the residents of Chicago when they read the New York papers on the gang of ward heelers brought here last week to lend aid and countenance to their congenial metropolitan friends. It may be that the unanimous ridicule and contempt that has been heaped so lavishly upon these men will be resented in Chicago as new evidence of Eastern jealousy and dislike for the West, but we do not believe that such will be the case. Chicago knows, deep down in her heart, that no such jealousy or dislike exists; and that, though we often speak with levity about certain peculiarities in which Chicago differs from New York, yet we have a thorough appreciation of the marvels she has accomplished, a high admiration for the boundless energy of her citizens, and an undying gratitude for the credit and honor won by her for us all when she had an opportunity to represent the whole country in the eyes of all the world. When, however, she allows her Chief Magistrate to come here attended by a cohort of jailbirds, gamblers, and rumsellers, proclaiming themselves with hoarse but loud and voluble profanity to be a sample lot from Chicago's ruling class, what can the New York papers do except denounce and deride? We do not forget, either, that these guests were welcomed and exhibited and applauded by hosts exactly like themselves, and of whom New York has every reason to be as much ashamed as Chicago has of her own foul political brood. We do hope, however, and almost believe, that our choice collection of corruptionists could not go abroad in a representative capacity. Therein lies the difference, the only superiority upon which the metropolis can vaunt hereself, and it is a most important one.

—According to reports from New Orleans, the people there are praying for frost, but it is quite certain that no such supplications are offered up by people suffering from the fever or by their close friends. For a temperature low enough to stay the progress of the disease will also stay the progress of most of its victims in any direction except toward a cemetery. That is a peculiarity of yellow fever, and is not the only respect in which it differs from other maladies. If the passengers on the slave ships had known what a revenge was in store for them, perhaps they could have taken a savage joy in their frightful sufferings. Wherever those ships touched, yellow fever, which had been unknown before, established itself firmly. It has been driven from some of these places, but enough of them are left—in Spanish and Portuguese countries—to carry vengeance for the ancient wrongs through all the warmer parts of the New World.

PERSONAL.

—When as competent an authority on shipbuilding as CHARLES A. CRAMP declares that "iron vessels can be made in this country as cheaply as in England," he confirms a belief which has existed for some years in the minds of all who have given the subject any attention. Mr. CRAMP'S assertion, however, throws no light on the dark mystery presented by the vehement insistence of the American shipbuilders on their utter dependence for existence upon protection from foreign competitors. If Mr. CRAMP is right—and nobody doubts it—why do not he and his fellows join with the shipping men of the United States in demanding a change of the laws which result in the hoisting of British flags on scores and perhaps hundreds of steamers owned wholly by Americans? The only obvious theory by which one can account for the failure to take this action is that the American builders prefer to do a little work at high prices, rather than much work at moderate prices, and the moderate profits with which the foreign builders are content. There are several prominent steamship lines, nominally English and really American, that would long ago have ceased to have their vessels made abroad if Mr. CRAMP had only changed his "can" into a "will."

—English vegetarians, or some of them at least, have at last taken the step toward which their doctrine has long impelled them, and they are now consistent—and absurd—enough to abandon the habit of wearing garments made at the expense of animal lives. JOSIAH OLDFIELD, a prominent member of the sect and author of many books highly valued by the haters of meat, asserts that it is as clear a proof of inhumanity to wear leather shoes as it is to eat beefsteak or cutlets—which is undoubtedly a fact—and he declares that, as for him and his house, they will go barefoot before they will walk about on bits of skin torn from the bodies of murdered cattle. Fortunately for Mr. OLDFIELD, he has been able to demonstrate that, though there may be "nothing like leather," there are several substitutes that as covering for the feet will do fairly well. He has the uppers of his shoes made of "pannus corium," which is, it seems, a cloth foundation so treated that even a bootblack cannot tell it from the ordinary vehicles of his art, and these are fastened to soles of plaited cord, like those common in Spain. As soon as Mr. OLDFIELD finds a presentable alternative to kid gloves, he will be quite happy, and vegetarianism will be established on a firm basis. While it depended on the obviously false theory that men would be better off physically if they abandoned the food which the form of their teeth and the character of their digestive organs demand, of course the theory did not win wide popularity, but now that it is confessedly in the interest of animals, firmer ground is attained. The anti-vivisection crowd, among others, will be forced to take it up, and everybody knows that they include all of us, except half a dozen wicked doctors.

—By the will of Mrs. MARY J. BRADFORD, which has just been filed in the Probate Court at Boston, a trust fund of $400 is created for the purpose of supplying with food a parrot that had long been Mrs. BRADFORD'S friend and companion. The will also provides that the bird is not to be exhibited in any public place or shop, and otherwise safeguards the creature's comfort and self-respect. Mr. GEORGE H. PIERCE, who is named as trustee, has accepted the task and will begin its performance at once. Now $400 will bring in from $12 to $16 a year, if invested safely. Either of these sums will more than feed the parrot, but neither of them leaves much to Mr. PIERCE for his trouble or to his neighbors for their agonies of mind and ears. Surely Mrs. BRADFORD ought to have set aside more of her estate for the bird's use—or less. Almost any boy would have wrung its neck for 10 cents, and probably Mr. PIERCE, in a few weeks, will be willing to act as executioner for an even smaller amount.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith has been chosen President of the Board of Education of Atlanta, Ga., by the unanimous vote of its members.

The Old Settlers' Club of Oshkosh, Wis., purposes to erect a monument to Chief Oshkosh, from whom its beautiful city received its mellifluous name.

* * *

The names and residences of all men who have registered as voters in Boston, Mass., are published by the Board of Election Commissioners as an advertisement in one or more of the city morning newspapers.

* * *

The memory of the late Major Lewis Ginter of Richmond, Va., is to be perpetuated by the endowment of a Mechanics' Institute and School of Technology in that city. He did much for the town, and this project will continue a good work in his name.

* * *

Gov. O'Ferrall, in speaking to a toast to Virginia at a public gathering in Richmond one night recently said that he had responded to that toast twenty-five times since becoming Governor and could scarcely say anything new. Then he made an admirable address, the band played "Dixie," and everybody yelled.

* * *

Jason McTilley, whom the bolting negro Republicans of Ohio have put on their "Protective" State ticket as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is said to have voted in this city at the last Presidential election and to be ineligible to the office for which he has been nominated, as he has not resided in Ohio the required length of time.

* * *

They are saying down in Maine that Col. William A. Roberts of Biddeford, York County, would like to have the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District next year against Speaker Thomas B. Reed, not in a lively hope of success, but in view of possible contingencies in Democratic National successes in the future.

GYMNASTICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

"Pedagogue," in Answering Mr. Hallbeck, Points Out That He Is Ignorant of the Subject of His Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago, while reading a Mohawk Valley story by Harold Frederic, whose keen insight and perception are known to every reader of his London letter in THE SUNDAY TIMES, I was struck by his forcible arraignment of New York's citizens for their lack of local patriotism.

He points out the record of our State in the Revolution; cites the fact that it furnished more men in proportion to its population than New England; that it bore the brunt of Burgoyne's invasion, all the while contending against the sinister influence of a large Tory population; that it had to suffer the presence of an invading army, to sacrifice men and means in opposing the British and protecting the frontier against the Indians, who would have flocked to the English troops in even greater numbers except for the repressive measures of New York, and thus he showed that it earned the right to a proud position among the Colonies whose Revolutionary record was bright.

Yet when the war was over it left the sons of Massachusetts and South Carolina to sing the praises of their native States, while our forefathers began that pursuit of the "almighty dollar" which has characterized their descendants ever since, and left our Revolutionary heroes "unloved, unhonored, and unsung." This lack of patriotism has characterized the Empire State and its metropolis time out of mind, and it seems to be fashionable to belittle the City of New York, its government, and its various departments, and make adverse comparisons, very often unfounded, between other municipalities and our own.

Yet the worthy individuals who are purveyors of these opinions seem surprised and hurt when New York is selected as a horrible example, par excellence, of everything to be avoided, evidently forgetting that nobody is likely to take us at a higher valuation than we put upon ourselves.

The letter of Mr. Axel C. Hallbeck, which appeared in your issue of Oct. 24, and contained a plea for physical training and gymnasiums in the public schools, justifies this preliminary indictment. It would seem as if the writer of so lengthy a communication was in duty bound to inform himself before setting before a large public, as bases of inference and discussion, a column of statements that do not indicate merely an excusable misapprehension, but expose a profound lack of correct information or any desire to obtain the same.

Under these circumstances it seems pertinent to ask what right has Mr. Axel C. Hallbeck to cast a slur on our public schools, even by implication, without a conscientious investigation of the facts as they are.

He pleads for the introduction, under the supervision of trained experts, of regular and systematic instruction in the Ling Swedish system of gymnastics, and comments pathetically on the superior virtue of the Boston school officials, who have introduced it there. "O Boston! Boston! how many such crimes have been committed in thy name?"

Does he not know that daily training in the Swedish system has been compulsory in our schools during the past year, and that two thoroughly competent supervisors who have made the subject a life study have been appointed to take charge of this training?

Does he not know that all the class teachers have been instructed by these supervisors in model lessons, lectures, and conference, and that specific directions regarding the exercises and everything connected with them are in the hands of every teacher?

As a newspaper reader, did he not read that at the annual convention of the New York State Teachers' Association, at the Normal College, only last June, Dr. M. Augusta Requa, one of these supervisors, lectured before the teachers of the city and State on this subject, illustrating her remarks by classes of boys and girls taken from the public schools, and that pictures of these scholars performing their movement appeared in the Sunday Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES soon after?

If the gentleman claims that physical culture has been but lately introduced, he will not even then be suffered to go uncontradicted. Not only has gymnastic instruction been given in some few schools for twenty years back, but systematic training was carried on in many departments for years previous to the appointment of Miss Nicolai and Dr. Requa by acknowledged experts, notably Dr. J. Gardiner Smith, of National reputation, physical director of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association and a prominent member of the American Society for the Advancement of Physical Culture.

If he has watched this subject closely for any considerable period, as we are bound to infer that he has by his delivering himself in regard to it, can he fail to remember that when that association met in this city, in the Spring of 1895, Dr. Smith read a paper on "Physical Training in the Public Schools," and at a large meeting in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory exhibited on the floor of that building some 200 public school children, from the little primary tots, in their free hand and wand exercises, to the boys and girls in the upper grammar grades in Indian club, bar bell, and dumb bell work which work, the writer, who was privileged to assist Dr. Smith in preparing it, can assure Mr. Hallbeck was a faithful representation of the every-day work then being done.

As to his plea that gymnasiums be built "in or in connection with the ten new schoolhouses shortly to be erected at the cost of $12,000,000," his ignorance would be comic if it were not pathetic.

Does not this Rip Van Winkle of education know that as far back as 1890 the Superintendent of Buildings began providing for gymnasiums in the new schools? And not only will the "ten new schools" be equipped with them and provided with appropriate apparatus, both light and heavy, but the four schools completed last September and those of an earlier date, aye, even those erected before the present reform board entered upon its duties; in fact, every new school for the past five years, has been fitted out with all modern facilities for physical culture.

"Nothing," said a learned divine, "is so hard to combat as people's ignorance of their own ignorance."

If Mr. Hallbeck, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. James B. Reynolds, and other cold and supercilious critics of our public schools who go upon the assumption that so far as their own city is concerned, "whatever is, is bad," will give one short week to any open-minded and sincere examination of our system of public education as a whole, not selecting a single school and generalizing very unphilosophically from one particularly, they will not put themselves in the position of Dr. Rice, who has seen fit, upon fair investigation, to retract as unfounded most of the aspersions which he cast upon the schools in some undigested and ill-advised magazine articles some years since. Then we shall be pleased to listen to their sympathetic suggestions and will have a ready ear for any helpful criticism, and they will find themselves ere long defending with a fervent glow of civic pride the attacks of those who have the folly to step into their shoes. Nay, more, they may even find in our municipal institutions some features of which they will not be able to say, "They do these things better—in Boston."

PEDAGOGUE.

New York, Oct. 26, 1897.

GEORGE AND LOW WERE ALIKE.

Then a Vote for Seth Low Honors George's Memory, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lamentable and untoward passing away of Henry George will cause a personal shock to all, to friend and stranger, to political adherent and opponent alike. A strong personality with a powerful following has been removed from our midst without warning, in the heat of the battle. And as we pause for a time to express our respect for the man and our challenged admiration for the sturdy courage of conviction which, no one will venture to deny, controlled his every action, to us comes the question: "What was his bearing and the influence he exerted on the great important present in which he was so potent a factor?" Henry George was for government for the people.

He was most uncompromisingly and fearlessly against machines and bosses. He said over and over again that Bossism versus The People is the issue in this election; that bossism meant all the evils and losses of which the people know so well, and the people must smash the machines and bossism if they would have good government. He claimed to be one of the people and a candidate of the people. And what else did he say? He said if he knew his own election could not be he would say elect Seth Low. Why? Because, in many things, the men were analogous. Both utterly independent, unpledged, and fearless; both possessed of the courage and stamina to stand unwaveringly by their solemn pledge to the people to be true to them if elected; and, above all, both sworn to a platform of non-partisanship in local affairs, the great principle which actual demonstration has proved to us is the only basis on which our City Government can be administered for the people by the servant they may appoint. For such a servant there can be no bosses; for such a servant there can be no need to attempt to serve two masters.

Setting aside, then, difference in certain theories or principles of a political nature, Henry George and Seth Low were alike. To both could be applied, most justly, the above ideas of an honest discharge of public duty, for each has many times so spoken for himself, and, in the case of one we have seen the words made good; words not instructed by a machine boss, but words from an honest heart rich in the very best intentions, spoken by a free man to his fellow-men who have asked him to serve them. So, as we think of the man who has so abruptly been removed from the scene of men's affairs, as we ponder on his fearlessness and strength and aggressiveness of character, as being at rest, what greater honor can we do his memory, how more surely can we do his bidding, than to take the course he himself outlined, and make our efforts as laymen and privates in the ranks most telling by voting for Seth Low, the only candidate who is, as was Henry George, for the people and against the machines, for non-partisanship in local affairs? A vote for Seth Low is an honor to the memory of Henry George.

W. P. R.

New York, Oct. 29, 1897.

THE SUN AND MR. LOW.

Explanation of the Political Course of That Journal Asked by a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the editor of The Sun crazy?

Really, to a person of an ordinary turn of mind, it would seem as if the editorial page of this morning's Sun had been printed in a lunatic asylum.

Firstly—How can they possibly keep up the fiction that Tracy has any chance whatever for election as Mayor of Greater New York? He is simply in the soup!

Secondly—Why do they tell such awful whoppers about the Hon. Seth Low? When we come to sit down and consider carefully and conscientiously what kind of man is this splendid President of Columbia College and what he has really done for the benefit of his native city and the million dollars which he has given for the enlargement of his Alma Mater, (which The Sun tries to belittle,) what sort of a man have we here? One in ten million!

I am more than surprised to hear from all my friends every day how they are going to vote. I have met several acquaintances in the last week to whom I hardly dared to speak, because I knew they were dyed-in-the-wool Republicans and high protectionists, but when I did venture to speak I found they were all on the same side with me, as strong advocates of Seth Low and freedom from the ruling of bosses. This morning I ventured to hang out a portrait of the Hon. Seth Low in my parlor window, and within fifteen minutes four neighbors had hung out the same portrait, only waiting for a man with the courage of his convictions to start the ball rolling.

What will be the outcome of the lamented death of Henry George none of us know, but one thing is as sure as that the sun will rise in the east to-morrow morning and set in the west to-morrow night, and that is that the citizens of this great city are thoroughly sick and tired of boss rule from any quarter, and will give their votes and work to the only remaining candidate who represents freedom and emancipation from the bosses—the Hon. Seth Low, a man far above most of his fellows, honest, efficient, able, educated, popular, clean, brave, generous, healthy, young, and victorious!

Why does The New York Sun keep on printing every day such terrible ones as it does about the candidacy of Gen. Tracy, when it must know in its own heart that he stands no more chance of being elected Mayor of Greater New York than the man in the moon? Why does he not resign and advise his few followers to vote for Low in place of himself, and thus consolidate the Republican vote where it belongs, and make the result absolutely sure for Low and good government? Why? Why? Why? Are the few Tracy men readers of THE TIMES? Do they see what is going to happen? Can they not see through a stone wall when there is a hole in it? "Whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad."

PERSPICACITY.

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

PRINCIPLES TO THE TEST.

Opportunity Now for The Press Newspaper to Prove Its Sincerity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Press, on Sept. 26 and Oct. 3, said editorially that it was the clear duty of all supporters of Seth Low to give their vote to Gen. Tracy, because every vote cast for Mr. Low meant a vote for Tammany, and at that time I am free to confess it looked so. No unbiased man who is conversant with the facts as applied to public sentiment to-day believes that Gen. Tracy has any chance of being elected, and The Press is in possession of as many facts as any other New York paper. Now it seems to me if The Press is sincere it will urge that the Tracy men vote for Seth Low, and thus defeat Tammany Hall. In closing his remarks, the editor of The Press said:

"You and The Press seem to be entirely agreed as to the principles which should apply in municipal government. We differ as to the best means to make the application of those principles possible. You think there is more hope for those principles in voting for Mr. Low, though good government votes for him force the election of Tammany's candidate. We believe such a result will be the obliteration of good government for years."

It seems to me The Press sticks to its candidate as tenaciously now as it did then, and that a Tammany administration has not terrors enough to drive The Press to support the only man that can defeat Tammany on election day. I claim a man is justified at all times in making a firm stand for a principle. The Press claimed that good citizenship consisted in standng for principles when such principles could be put into practice. According to its own statements, editorially expressed, The Press to-day should advocate the support of Seth Low by every lover of popular government by the people, as against Tammany Hall government by a boss.

The situation now, whatever it was or seemed to be on Sept. 26, gives overwhelming evidence that Gen. Tracy cannot win. Should Tammany win, The Press, to the observant man, will have failed to support even the kind of principle it advocated, and the question will arise whether the sentiments of The Press were intended to apply to the condition that then seemed to prevail, but not when the facts and figures are reversed. There are three candidates—Platt, Croker, and Seth Low. The latter was selected by the people and placed in nomination through the signatures of thousands of citizens. While there are three candidates, the case really stands, machine versus the people. J. M. EMERSON, Jr.

San Remo Hotel, New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

CANDIDATES POLLED.

Six Failed to Answer that They Would Vote to Restrict the Number of Tracks on Amsterdam Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people ought to know who are in favor of the great railroad corporations who grab our streets, and who are in favor of the rights of the people. The battle of Amsterdam Avenue is a contest between the street railway corporations, who want to run four lines of trolley tracks over the main thoroughfare of the west side, and the residents and property owners on and about the avenue, who say that the railroad companies must confine their trolleys to two tracks, to be used jointly, and which contest is by no means lost or abandoned. This committee, which, as you will see, represents all the great institutions and churches upon Amsterdam Avenue, covering 750 city lots, valued, with their improvements, at $18,000,000 to $20,000,000, is indorsed in its demands by Mayor Strong, the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Education, the Fire Commissioners, the Board of Health, the School Inspectors, the West Side Medical Association, the Good Government Clubs of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, the Riverside Republican Club, the New Amsterdam Republican Club, the West End Association, the West End Protective League, the Livery and Boarding Stable Men's Association, and the Riverside Wheelmen.

This committee thought it to be wise and expedient to place on record before election the candidates for Council, Aldermen, and Assembly in the districts through which the railroad companies wish to build four trolley tracks, the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts; we therefore addressed to each of the twenty-five candidates a letter containing the following question:

"In the event of your election will you advocate and support such legislation and other measures as may be necessary to prevent the operation of trolley or other rapidly moving cars upon more than two tracks on Amsterdam Avenue?"

Nineteen have replied "Yes," in most cases emphatically indorsing the position of this committee.

The following have not yet acknowledged or replied to our letter: Herman Sulzer, Tammany candidate in the Fourth Council District; Philip J. Ryan, Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-third District, and Collin H. Woodward, Republican and Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman in the same district; Solomon C. Weill, Tammany candidate for Assembly, Nineteenth District; Thomas J. Murray, Tammany candidate for Assembly, Twenty-third District, and Mark J. Lowenthal, Republican and Citizens' Union candidate for Assembly, Twenty-third District.

THOMAS A. FULTON, Chairman, Committee.

225 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

A Sentiment from Seth Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I remember rightly, it was Henry Clay who, in a Presidential campaign, said: "I would rather be right than be President."

In 1876 I wrote to Mr. Seth Low for his autograph, and suggested that I would also like a "sentiment."

He sent me the following: "Because right is right, to follow right were wisdom, in the scorn of consequence."

No one can ask anything better of a Mayor than that in his official capacity he shall follow the right. C.

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

A Cheap and Sneering Address.

From The Brooklyn Eagle, Oct. 30.

Mr. Cockran spoke with far more ability for John Kelly, Richard Croker, and Jacob Sharp, in the past, and with far more futile vigor against Grover Cleveland, on many an occasion, than he employed in his effort last night. He has ferociously denied that he was pecuniarily retained to make his latest effort, and he can be implicitly believed, not merely because the idea of a retainer, for a political address, should be offensive to his mind, but also because the address itself is of that cheap and sneering quality against principle in politics which Mr. Cockran would expunge under the ethical obligation which the rights of a client would carry to his intellectual sense. He had much to say against Mugwumps, who are the salt of the earth and whom events are proving to be wise in their day and annually more numerous in their generation. But the Mugwumps can allow for the irritation which their right doings brings to men who pair off with their consciences in political campaigns. Mr. Cockran was himself a Mugwump in 1896 and can be made one again, on a recurrence of the same events.

NUGGETS.

Fine Distinctions in Words.

A fine distinction in ecclesiastical idiom, a la Standard Dictionary: We repair to church to mend our ways.—Church Economist.

Assured of It.

"Do you think there is any such thing as perfection in this world?" she cooed.

"Oh, yes," he replied, drawing her closer; "I'm very near to perfection now."—Yonkers Statesman.

In Prospect Park.

"Michael, what kind of a tree is that?"

"The one beyant the binch, mum?"

"Yes, that large one."

"Wid the little green one to the lift?"

"Yes, what is it?"

"They do be calling that a shade tree, mum."—Brooklyn Life.

Pleasanter Abroad.

"I'm not surprised that this man Perkins has become an explorer," said Mrs. Brown, as she looked over the Sunday edition of the Pelersville Gazoo. "Here's a photograph called 'The Explorer Perkins at Home,' and he's sitting on the hardest-looking sofa in the most hideous parlor I ever saw."—Harper's Bazar.

Tragedy Averted.

Charlie—I've just averted the most howwible twagedy.

Chappie—How?

Charlie—Why, a big, wude man pointed a pistol at me and said he'd shoot me if I didn't give him $5, and I gave him the money.

Chappie—Just fawncy.—Philadelphia Call.

WHILE THE CITY SLEPT.

Flora L. Stanfield in Chicago Journal.

Men call it the angel's lily and tell why
It came to bloom
Where the desert sands are deepest and the fountains shed no tear;
And the women smile when the story floats far through the dusky room
And say to the drowsy children that there may be an angel near
While the city sleeps.

One day that the stars remember, ('tis thus that the legend runs,)
An angel was sent from heaven to search for a happy man;
And he threaded his way serenely through the glimmering hosts of suns
And folded his shining pinions at the gates of Ispahan,
While the city slept.

Then swift to the royal dwelling on his heavenly qu

BRITISH ADVANCE IN INDIA

The Arhanga Pass Captured by Gen. Westmacott, with Only Slight Opposition.

TRIFLING LOSS SUSTAINED

The Ameer of Afghanistan Submits the Apology of the Tribesmen to the Government and Asks for Terms of Pardon.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.—According to a dispatch from Karappa, the expected advance to Arhanga Pass was made this morning. Gen. Westmacott seized the villages covering the line of advance, and the artillery, brought into action at 8:30 o'clock, soon expelled the tribesmen from the sangars. Only slight opposition was encountered. The crest was reached and the pass captured by Gen. Westmacott at 10:30 o'clock. The British sustained only a trifling loss. Capt. Searle of the Sikhs was slightly wounded. The Mullah of Saidakbar has fled to Jelalabad, and Sir William Lockhart is now descending into the Afridi Tirah.

The Ameer of Afghanistan received a deputation of the Afridis and Orakzais at Kabul, his capital, on the 17th of the month. In notifying the British Agent at Kabul of the fact, he wrote that the tribesmen were "full of alarm and repentance," and had asked him to submit their apology to the British Government and to ascertain the conditions of pardon. He inquired of the Agent whether negotiations were possible adding: "If orders have already been issued for the punishment of the tribesmen, mediation is useless, as they deserve every punishment." In concluding his letter to the British Agent the Ameer warmly asserted his "undeviating friendship for Great Britain."

In a separate letter to Lord Elgin, the Viceroy, the Ameer says that he is trying to arrest the Haddah Mullah, and that if he succeeds he will expel the priest from Afghanistan. He also promises to prevent Afridis who take refuge in Afghanistan from interfering with British territory.

The Ameer has been thanked by the Government on both of these friendly communications, and has been furnished with a copy of the proclamation which Gen. Sir William Lockhart issued to the tribesmen prior to beginning the advance of the punitive expedition.

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

Reports of Insubordination and Sulking Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bombay, the officers of the Royal Irish Regiment, (Second Battalion,) which had been described in a sensational telegram to The Daily Chronicle as insubordinate, as sulking at the critical moment, and for that reason withdrawn from Suakim to Rawalpindi, indignantly deny this story and declare that the men were withdrawn solely on account of sickness.

RELIEF FOR HERR ANDREE.

The Norwegian Government to Send an Expedition to Spitzbergen.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 31.—The Government has instructed the Governor of the Province of Tromsoe, the most northern province of Norway, to charter a steamer at the expense of the State, to provision it for six months, and to send out a relief expedition for Herr Andrée, the aeronaut who ascended in his balloon, the Eagle, on July 11 last from Spitzbergen, 400 miles northwest of the North Cape of Norway, in a proposed expedition to the north pole.

The relief steamer will start in three days from Tromsoe, on Tromsoe Island, off the north coast of Norway, and will proceed to Spitzbergen.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that the expedition for Prince Charles Promontory in search of the Andrée balloon, which is to be superintended by Captain Sverdrup, of Dr. Nansen's exploring ship, the Fram, is now ready for departure, and will probably start to-day.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "A hundred men prominent in Russian scientific circles have asked permission to follow Captain Sverdrup's expedition."

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

Premier Badeni Said to Have Tendered His Resignation.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph returned from Budapest to-day, and granted an audience to Count Badeni, the Premier, on the crisis in the Austrian Reichsrath.

It is reported that Count Badeni tendered his resignation.

AUSTRIAN MISSION TO ITALY.

Consent Desired to the Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the visit which Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is about to pay King Humbert at Monza, Northern Italy, is not, as has been asserted, devoid of political significance, but is really a special mission to the Italian Government with a view of getting its consent to the definite and effective annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

GERMANY SUPPORTS TURKEY.

Object to Col. Schaeffer as Commissioner for Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—The Ottoman Government has notified the powers that it objects to the appointment of Col. Schaeffer, an officer in the army of Luxemburg, as Provisional Commissioner of the powers for the Island of Crete.

The German Government supports the objection of Turkey.

COTTON OPERATIVES FIRM.

Move of English Manufacturers to Reduce Wages Resisted.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A meeting of the delegates of the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Operatives, the strongest body in the cotton trade, was held yesterday at Manchester and confirmed the decision taken on Thursday last by the cotton operatives throughout the North of England to inform the employers that the proposed reduction in wages would not be accepted.

It was resolved that if the masters give formal notice of reduction the association will take a ballot of the operatives as to the course to be pursued.

Bohemian Prince Hurt in a Hunt.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—All the Bohemian nobility attended a grand hunt yesterday given in honor of the Princess Stephanie of Austria at Pardubitz, on the Elbe, east of Prague. Count Rudolph Kinsky, son of Prince Ferdinand Kinsky, fell and was seriously injured, his nose being broken by a kick from his horse.

Cecil Rhodes Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Town says that Cecil Rhodes, who has been lying seriously ill at Inyanga, but who was reported recovering, had a relapse a few days ago. It is now believed, however, that he will rally again and that he is out of serious danger.

Big Fire in London.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The extensive warehouses and stables of Carter, Paterson & Co., limited, the well-known carriers, railway agents, forwarding and shipping agents, in Coswell Road, London, were destroyed by fire this morning.

Kentucky Officer Kills a Man.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Oct. 31.—City Marshal Sterns to-day shot and instantly killed Jacob Miller, a prominent farmer and trader, at Midway, this county. Miller resisted arrest.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION.

Premier Whiteway Probably Beaten in the Trinity District.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 31.—The general election returns continue favorable to the Opposition. Trinity District has furnished the greatest surprise of the campaign.

With 1,500 votes already counted out of a probable ballot of 3,000, the Premier, Sir William Whiteway, is 350 votes behind three Opposition candidates. His defeat and that of his colleagues is therefore probable.

CHINA MAKES A LOAN.

Accedes to the Terms of the Hooley-Jameson Syndicate.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.—The representative of the Hooley-Jameson syndicate, which has been negotiating as to a loan of £16,000,000 to the Chinese Government on the proposed security of Chinese customs, telegraphed yesterday from Pekin that the Government had acceded to the terms demanded by the syndicate.

The loan will be secured on the balance of the unfettered customs, which yield a revenue of £600,000 annually, and upon the salt and likin taxes in all the provinces, which are unincumbered and amount to about £3,000,000 annually.

The Chinese Board of Revenue will stand as security for the bonds, which will be stamped with the seals of the Board of Revenue and Tsung-li-Yamen.

Ambassador White in Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—United States Ambassador White is now in Paris, but will return to Berlin about the middle of November.

THE BANDA ROSSA STRIKES.

Disagreement on Terms Leads Them to Disappoint an Audience at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Carl Rosenfeld, the theatrical manager who brought the Banda Rossa to this country, had to turn away a fifteen-hundred-dollar house gathered to hear those musicians last night, because they declined to play at the last moment. They had apparently relented, after a disagreement as to terms in the course of the day, and repaired to the Metropolitan Opera House, where they were billed to appear. They still kept up the argument there, but were persuaded by Henry Rosenberg, Mr. Rosenfeld's traveling manager, to postpone the settlement of differences, when the appearance of Mr. Rosenfeld's press agent, who told them that their contract compelled them to play, aroused their ire, and they withdrew precipitately.

The Banda Rossa was brought here from Italy under a contract made in that country binding the men to play for a sum which netted them about $2 apiece a day, exclusive of their leader, Eugenio Sorrentino. They maintained that they came with a mistaken idea of what it costs to live here, and that after paying living expenses and deducting the 60 cents held out of their wages by an Italian society they belong to, they only had 70 cents a day left for cigars, shoe shines, &c. On the advice of his lawyers, after the band had struck some days ago, a new contract, binding in this country, was drawn up. It provides for a payment of $175 a day to the band for the rest of this year and $225 a day for 1898, and binds the band for two years. Under its provisions Mr. Rosenfeld can cancel it at the end of each week if business proves poor, and must then either transport the band back to Italy at his expense or let the old contract run. It was this new contract over the signing of which the difference arose.

The band and their lawyer, Antonio C. Astarita, were found assembled in the Hotel Normandie café last night. They are due to start for Stamford this morning, but will not go unless terms are made to suit them. They want the new contract to be modified so as to bind them for only six months at a time, as they say they are worked very hard, and want Savatelli, a friend of Sorrentino, hired as interpreter at $75 a week. Mr. Rosenfeld says Savatelli's demands to be employed led to his being ejected from the manager's office yesterday. The new contract would give the men nearly $20 a week apiece, he thinks, there being fifty-four of them, not including the leader, who gets about $150 a week. He says he has already advanced them 6,000f., and invested $20,000 in the enterprise, and cannot afford to pay as much now as he will after the band becomes better known here.

BROOKLYN LEADERS' ESTIMATES

Woodruff Says Tracy, Worth Says Low, and York Says Van Wyck Will Win.

At the various headquarters in Brooklyn estimates were furnished by the party managers Saturday on the result of the Mayoralty vote. From the Republican headquarters in Court Street, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, through Harry G. Ralston, issued a statement which they said was based on the work of 2,000 canvassers.

The poll is as follows: Tracy, 45,276; Low, 22,977; George, 6,651; Van Wyck, 30,398; doubtful, 30,573.

Of the doubtful vote, Mr. Ralston thought that Gen. Tracy would receive a very large percentage, sufficient to bring the total vote of the Republican candidate far ahead of any of his competitors. He also claimed thirteen of the twenty-one Assemblymen, about the same number of Aldermen, and at least six of the nine Councilmen.

The estimate of Jacob Worth differed materially from those of his old associates. Mr. Worth, while not talking for publication, gave Seth Low early in the week 75,000 votes, and since the death of Henry George increased that figure quite materially.

His estimate is as follows: Tracy, 40,000; Low, 81,000; Van Wyck, 77,000; George, 6,000.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, refused to give out anything like a detailed statement, but he said that in his opinion Judge Van Wyck would have at least a plurality of from 15,000 to 20,000 votes in the county.

"I think," he added, "that we will elect fourteen Assemblymen, about the same number of Aldermen, and the entire nine Councilmen. We have made careful estimates, and, while not giving out set figures, are sure that we will win."

Mr. York refused to make any comment whatever on the possible George vote.

A CREEK INDIAN EXECUTED.

John S. Watka Pays the Penalty for Killing Jonas Deer.

CHELSEA, Indian Territory, Oct. 31.—To-day John S. Watka, the Creek Indian who shot Jonas Deer, a member of his tribe, was executed for the crime.

The men were rivals for the hand of the same girl, and fought at a dance at which she was present to decide who should gain her. Watka killed Deer and married the Indian maiden.

Several days ago Watka made arrangements for his wife's future, and then set out alone to the public execution grounds. In due time he arrived and found the executioner, waiting.

He assumed his position on bended knees, with arms tied behind and a bandage over the eyes. He was shot through the heart.

Late this Summer Watka went to Kansas City with a baseball nine of his fellow-Indians and played in a game at one of the parks. He had ample opportunity to escape, but returned to the Territory of his own accord, that his sentence might be carried out.

NICARAGUA'S TAX ON GOLD.

The Government of Nicaragua has issued a decree establishing an export duty of $1 in gold per ounce on gold ingots and $2 per ounce on gold dust. An American merchant at Bluefields declares that the increased tax on gold and the export tax of 4.43 cents on rubber will ruin the coast.

Americans are said to be interested in Nicaraguan gold mines, but M. J. Clancy, United States Consular Agent at Bluefields, reports that the gold exported from there during the year ended June 30, 1897, amounted to only $169,565. The former export duty on gold was 35.44 cents per ounce.

GOLD STANDARD IN SALVADOR.

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Salvador has passed a law adopting the gold standard. American gold coin is the basis, and the legal rate of exchange will be based on the relation between gold and silver in New York. The duties which are now collected at 30 per cent. silver are reduced to 12 per cent. gold, payable in gold. The law will take effect in two months.

The Executive is authorized to borrow abroad $2,433,250, payable in gold, to be applied to the internal debt.

YELLOW FEVER IS WANING

Encouraging Reports from New Orleans and Other Points Which Are Infected.

GOOD NEWS IN WASHINGTON

Detention Camp Fontainebleau Abandoned—Indications of Approaching Cold Weather and Killing Frosts.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31 — Thirty-five cases of yellow fever were reported to-day, and five deaths. These figures encourage those who are fighting the fever, but it is feared the heavy rain which has fallen will have a bad effect on the patients, and will cause many new cases to be developed to-morrow. Cold weather is expected to succeed the rain.

The Rev. Robert R. Steele, pastor of the Seamen's Bethel, has been sent to the Touro Infirmary suffering with fever. He was an active worker in relieving the needs of sufferers, and was taken ill last evening after visiting the Touro Infirmary.

The disease has spread in the Jewish Widows and Orphans' Home, and two cases have been reported from the Seventh Street Orphan Asylum, which heretofore has been free from the fever.

The joint Committee on Sanitation and Quarantine met to-day to consider a proposition to abolish the house quarantine. It was decided by a vote of 3 to 1 that it was desirable to maintain the quarantine. Dr. Formento voted in the negative. Both sides will hand in reports at the meeting of the Board of Health which will be held to-morrow, when it will be decided whether or not the guard system shall be continued.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 31.—Six new cases of yellow fever were reported here to-day. No death occurred. It is raining to-night and the prospects are good for a cold wave to-morrow night and a killing frost Tuesday morning.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—Only three new cases of yellow fever were reported by the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock to-night. There were no deaths. The situation is much brighter. It has been raining all day, and colder weather is expected to follow the cessation of the downpour.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31.—The Board of Health in its official statement to-night chronicles only two new cases of yellow fever in this section of the country. These are at Clinton.

$60,000,000 LOST BY FEVER.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia Suffer Heavily.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—The bank clearings of this city for October and September present a startling decrease as compared with those of the similar months of last year. Since last March the increase in bank clearings had been unusually large, but beginning with September, the first month of the yellow fever epidemic, the falling off is noticeable.

According to figures carefully compiled by bankers, the increase in clearings up to the present time should amount to $2,000,000 for the year, while as a matter of fact they are only $1,000,000, showing a loss to Atlanta alone of $1,000,000.

Atlanta's business transactions with Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are very extensive, but for September and October the decrease has been abnormal.

The lowering of the price of cotton can be held responsible only for a small part, and the greater portion is chargeable to the yellow fever epidemic. It is estimated from these figures that the loss to the three Southern States named will be not less than $60,000,000, and that does not include the general business stagnation which each one has suffered.

Camp Fontainebleau Deserted.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 31.—Camp Fontainebleau is deserted. The last of the refugees left to-day. Twelve hundred and seventy-four persons have availed themselves of its hospitality since Sept. 18. The detention train made its last trip for the Marine Hospital Service to-day, taking guards, cooks, fumigators, &c., to Camp Hutton, Louisiana. The weather is cooler. It has rained nearly all day.

Eleven New Cases in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 31.—Eleven new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day. There was no death. The number of new cases to-day is unusually large.

The temperature remains high, even for this altitude, and killing frost is hardly to be expected before the third week of November.

Favorable Reports in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—To-day's yellow fever reports to Surgeon General Wyman show that the situation is better and the outlook more encouraging than for several days past. The officials of the service now believe that the worst of the epidemic has passed, and that from now on, as frost gradually makes its appearance in the affected districts, the daily number of cases will diminish.

LOW DUTIES IN MADAGASCAR.

Exceptions in Tariff Rates Favorable to This Country.

Although the French general tariff has been made applicable to Madagascar, another decree makes special rates for a number of articles, equivalent in most cases to the minimum tariff. Under these special rates articles can be imported into the island from the United States for much less than they can be imported into France. Common woods are free. Cotton goods of all kinds and woods for cabinetmakers are subject to lower rates. Petroleum pays only 57.9 cents per 100 kilograms, (220.46 pounds.)

Consul Wetter, at Tamatave, reports that American cottons are holding their own with a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty against French cottons admitted free.

Handicap Weights for Morris Park.

Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the three handicaps to be run at Morris Park to-morrow:

Morris Park Handicap, for three-year-olds, at a mile and one-half, over the hill—Rensselaer, 126 pounds; Don de Oro, 125; Poetess and Bernadillo, 114 each; Estaca, 112; Bannock, 111; Divide, 107; Haphazard, 102; Howard S., 98.

White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse Course—Hamburg, 140 pounds; Plaudit, 130; Handball, 123; L'Alouette and The Huguenot, 118 each; Firearm, 117; Michael III. and Uriel, 116 each; Easter Gift, 115; Kitefoot and Bowling Brook, 112 each; George Keene, 110; Cock Robin and Gibraltar, 109 each; Lady Marian, Songster, Island Prince, and Tootfro, 108 each; Lydian and Great Bend, 106 each; Blueaway, Swango, and Shepherdess, 105 each; Handsel and Miss Tenny, 104 each; La Goleta and Sensational, 102 each; Sackett, Blarney Stone, Benares, and San Venado, 100 each; Mirthful, Sailor King, Komurasaki, Yankee Sam, and Commerce, 98 each; Momentum, 97; Rebel Jack, Squire Abingdon, Daisy Cutter, Solution, and Reprisal, 95 each; Babieca and Lady Disdain, 92 each; Kate Hardcastle, Blissful, War Maiden, and Equitome, 90 each.

November Hurdle Handicap, at two miles—Sir Vassar, 169 pounds; Kilkenny, 160; Waltzer, 157; Forget, 156; Counsellor Howe, 142; Ajax, 137; Moslem, 132; Valorous, 130.

Fullback Von Gammon Dead.

ATLANTA, Oct. 31.—Von Gammon, the fullback of the Georgia University's team, who was hurt yesterday in the game with the University of Virginia, died early this morning of his injuries.

Sunday Track Laying.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Fearing an injunction might be sought to delay the work, the Brunswick Traction Company last night put 300 men at work laying down double lines across the Albany Street Bridge. It is expected the tracks will be down and the bridge open to traffic by morning. Then the work of connecting the line across the bridge with the main line in the city will proceed. A big crowd watched the work to-day, but no opposition was offered.

The Charity Concert.

Through a mistake the papers advertised Mr. Seidl as conductor at the Charity Concert at the Astoria Hotel. Mr. Seidl being delayed on his concert tour, his place will be filled by Ernst Catenhusen.

BARELY ESCAPED LYNCHING

Arkansas Mob Starts to Hang John Bryant, Charging Him with Murder.

ONLY A DOG HAD BEEN KILLED

Blood Supposed to be that of John Edwards Was Not Human—A Ruse to Avoid an Appearance at Court.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—John Bryant, the eighteen-year-old son of a farmer living near Slatonville, Sebastian County, narrowly escaped death Friday morning at the hands of a mob.

Bryant was accused of killing John Edwards, Jr., for the purpose of robbery. Evidence indicated that Edwards, a prominent young man in the neighborhood, had been dragged from his pony by two highwaymen, knocked senseless with a club, beaten over the head with a stone, robbed, and thrown into the river.

Wednesday Edwards sold his horse, bridle, and saddle for $35, after which he went to the house of Bryant's father near Slatonville, where he was in the habit of stopping. He collected some money there and borrowed a pony on which to ride to his father's house. Edwards rode to his father's house, showed his money, and started to return to Bryant's house, informing his parents that he was going to Fort Smith next day with young Bryant.

The next day the pony Edwards rode was found wandering in the road, the saddle covered with blood.

Investigation proved that Edwards had not reached Bryant's house. In a lonely spot a short distance from Bryant's place were found what seemed evidences of a murder. Apparently a fierce struggle had taken place in the road. Edwards had been knocked from his horse and beaten to death; his body had been fastened upon his pony and taken to Poteau River and thrown in.

Suspicion pointed to John Bryant, and the mob took him in charge. When confronted with the evidence against him, Bryant became sullen and defied the mob to prove anything against him. His actions confirmed the belief in his guilt, and the angry crowd decided to deal summarily with him.

Cries of "Hang him!" "Hang him!" were heard on all sides. The leader mounted a log to address the crowd.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you have seen everything for yourselves. You know what has been done here. Now what shall we do with this prisoner?"

"Hang him," responded nearly every man present.

"Gentlemen," resumed the leader, "hanging is too good for this fellow. I move that we hang him three times over."

The proposition met with a roar of approval, and at the leader's suggestion Bryant was seized and first suspended by the feet, head down.

When he was let down, Bryant was asked if he wanted to make a confession. He protested that he had not killed Edwards. The statement was received with jeers.

Bryant then told the leader that he wanted to make a statement, and he was allowed to do so.

"I never killed John Edwards," he began.

There was a chorus of groans and cat calls.

"Gentlemen," yelled Bryant, "John Edwards ain't dead; he ran away."

Bryant then explained that Edwards was under bonds to appear at court, and that the two young men had arranged evidences of murder in order that Edwards might disappear and his bondsmen be released from liability.

"Where did all this blood come from?" demanded the leader.

Bryant said a dog had supplied the blood. He led the crowd into the bush, and there lay a dead dog, just as he had described it.

Bryant was released, but Edwards's bondsmen will have to pay the bond forfeited by the man they thought was murdered.

Supervisor of Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Thomas P. Smith of Plattsburg, N. Y., has been appointed Supervisor of Indian Schools. There are five of these offices. Mr. Smith has been connected with the Indian Service for many years as agency employe, agent, and Inspector, and lately as Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Funeral of T. A. Fitzgerald.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 31.—The funeral of Thomas A. Fitzgerald, who died Friday, was held this afternoon at his home, 28 Clinton Avenue. He was thirty-four years old, and was an artist employed by Street & Smith of New York. Bright's disease caused his death. The Murray Hill Fire Department attended the funeral.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—A. W. Ransome, Oakland, Cal.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. L. Ralston, Edinburgh.

GRAND—Chester Wells and A. W. Pressy, U. S. Navy.

HOLLAND—H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—General Manager J. F. Dunn, Oregon Short Line Railway, Salt Lake City.

MANHATTAN—E. P. Boynton and Stephen R. Dow, Boston; Edward Atkinson, Boston; George Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—Dr. A. J. Kelly, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—W. M. Westcott, Pittsburg.

STURTEVANT—George P. Comer, Pine Ridge Indian Agency, South Dakota.

WALDORF—W. P. Fishback, Lexington, Ky.

WINDSOR—Thomas Field, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, The Martin, Company, Fort Worth, Texas; H. J. Weltman, white goods, laces, cloaks, suits, furnishing goods, and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Lit, carpets; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods, art novelties, worsteds, and needlework; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Farbell, Mrs. N. M., Utica, N. Y.; fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, dry goods, &c.; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Laubhain, carpets; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. J. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, white goods and notions; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Flanagan, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—460 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; C. Calbone; damage, $30.

1:15 A. M.—41 Renwick Street; M. Bostable; damage, $10.

2:30 A. M.—287 Hudson Street; H. Ellers; damage, $500.

10:35 A. M.—1,299 Third Avenue; D. Damino; damage, $5.

3:10 P. M.—Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue; New Amsterdam Hotel, Mayer & Coyne; damage, $200.

3:30 P. M.—3 Avenue A; E. W. Becker; damage, $10.

8:50 P. M.—75 Allen Street; Flora Sarner; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ATLANTA, Oct. 31.—The Georgia Cotton Oil Mill was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $117,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31.—Fire to-day in the business section of Warren caused a loss of $75,000. The Town Hall was damaged badly, and several blocks of stores were destroyed.

PRINCETON, Ind., Oct. 31.—Boys celebrating Hallowe'en at Fort Branch, this county, started a fire which destroyed Odd Fellows' Hall. The Fort Branch Times office, six business houses, and several dwellings. Loss, $30,000.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Oct. 31.—Leonard's Row, at First and Bayview Avenues, was destroyed by fire this morning. There were three stores on the row—Gorlin's clothing store, Morehouse's piano salesrooms, and Bellows's electrical supply store. Loss, $10,000.

THE UNION PACIFIC SALE

No Prospect of Postponement or of Any Bid Against that of the Reorganization Committee.

FUTURE OF THE PROPERTY

The Receivers Expected to Remain in Charge of the Road Until the Purchasers Mature Their Plans—Mr. Clark May Be President.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—At 11 o'clock tomorrow morning the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, extending from Council Bluffs to Ogden, will be sold at auction under the decree of foreclosure at the freight house of the road in this city. From all the indications to-night there will be no postponement of the sale and no bidder in opposition to the Reorganization Committee, whose offer of about $58,000,000, covering the amount of the United States Government's lien upon the property, undoubtedly will be accepted.

There have been rumors of other bidders, and all sorts of stories have been current regarding the intentions of the Sage syndicate and of the Coates syndicate, but there seems to be nothing in them. The members of the Reorganization Committee do not say that they are to be the only bidders. They simply say that they know nothing about it. There probably will be but one bid, and that will be the offer of the Reorganization Committee. Master in Chancery W. D. Cornish has but one check guaranteeing a bid, and that is the deposit of the committee.

All or nearly all of the members of the committee who are to attend the sale arrived this morning, including Alexander Miller of Boston, Secretary of the Union Pacific; J. W. Doane, E. Ellery Anderson, and Oliver W. Mink, the receivers of the road; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Winslow S. Pierce, the attorneys for the committee. John Lee Carrington of Maryland, one of the Government Directors of the road, also arrived to-day, and General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific hurried home to Omaha from St. Paul to be present at the sale. Among others who will be there are Senator John M. Thurston, Gen. John C. Cowan of Omaha, the Government attorney in this case; Judge Sanborn of St. Paul, and all the prominent officials of the Union Pacific in Omaha.

The actual selling of the road, which will take place in the local freight station of the Union Pacific, will be made in this manner: Master in Chancery Cornish will announce that the road is to be sold under the foreclosure of the lien of the Government of the United States. He will then read a description of the road, giving mileage, number of cars, locomotives, buildings, and other property in the possession of the receivers. Mr. Cornish will announce that the minimum bid to be accepted is the maximum of the Government's claim. Attorney Pierce will present the bid of the Reorganization Committee, and Mr. Cornish after calling for other bids, will declare the road sold and turn over the check of the committee deposited with him to guarantee its bid to the representatives of the Government.

The payment of the full amount over and above the guarantee check will be made at some future date to be arranged between the Reorganization Committee and the Government. It will, however, be within a short time after the sale. On Tuesday will be held the second sale under the foreclosure of the mortgage securing the holders of the construction bonds. The Reorganization Committee will of necessity be the purchaser.

The members of the committee are not disposed to talk of the sale or the probable line of action that will be pursued afterward. It is likely that the road will for a time be left in the hands of the receivers, unless it has been decided who shall be the managing officers of the new company. No serious thought has been given to this matter as yet, but it is certain that if Mr. Clark desires to be President of the road, as he was before the receivership, he can have the position. If he will accept, it is not likely that any other name will be considered.

POSTPONEMENT AGAIN ASKED.

Coates, Son & Co. of London Send a Message to the President.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The firm of Coates, Son & Co., who recently undertook the formation of a syndicate for the purchase of the Union Pacific Railway line, and who have offered to pay in full for the Government claims on the main line and the Kansas division if the Government will secure a postponement of both sales to Dec. 15 next, yesterday sent a cable message to President McKinley suggesting that the United States Government should secure the postponement of the sale until that date.

UNION PACIFIC BRANCHES.

Motions for Foreclosure Decrees Against Three Lines.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The United States Circuit Court yesterday heard three motions for foreclosure decrees in suits to foreclose mortgages on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific, and the Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad, three branches of the Union Pacific. Judge Sanborn heard the arguments and referred the case to W. D. Cornish, Master in Chancery, to report the facts and the form of decree by Dec. 6.

These cases have no reference to the sale of the main line of the Union Pacific.

RAILROAD LAWS IN GEORGIA.

Gov. Atkinson Recommends New Ones Enlarging the Commission's Powers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Important legislation enlarging the powers of the State Railroad Commission will probably be enacted by the General Assembly now in session here. Gov. Atkinson has addressed to the Assembly a series of suggestions on the line of granting increased authority to the commission and, as the trend of sentiment in the Legislature is distinctly in that direction, his recommendations are more than likely to be carried out, at least in part.

The Governor's recommendations include the following: That the commission have control of the issuance of stocks and bonds of railroads; that all doubt of the authority of the commission to require the erection of stations be removed and that additional power to require the erection of stations be granted; that the commission have power to regulate the interchange of freight and cars in order to secure to shippers the right to "route" their goods and to prevent discriminations, and that speedier methods be provided of enforcing the orders of the commission to compel railroads to immediately accord to the public rights which are due.

The most radical recommendation made by the Governor relates to street railways. On this point he says:

"I advise that the authority of the Railroad Commission be so extended as to give them power to regulate charges on street railroads, and exercise such control over them as may be needed to give good service to the public, and adjust disputes between them and the public when made by any party interested or by the authorities of the city in which such street railroads may be operated.

"The sole power to determine those questions should not vest in the street railroad corporation. The authority to pass upon them should be vested in some tribunal, and that tribunal should not be in the control of or created by those directly interested in the questions to be submitted to it."

Going still further, Gov. Atkinson says the same reason which induced the State to give the Railroad Commission authority over railroad, telegraph, and express companies demands that its power be so extended as to bring under their control all telephone companies.

"The charges made by telephone companies," the Governor says, "should be fixed by the commission. In my opinion, they are now so excessive in their charges as to demand the interference of the State in behalf of the citizen. These companies are what are usually termed natural monopolies and should be controlled by the Government."

TWO POST OFFICES ROBBED.

Burglars Operate Successfully in Westfield, N. Y., and Raritan, N. J.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Post Office in this town was robbed early this morning. The safe was drilled and opened and several hundred dollars in cash and stamps were carried away.

RARITAN, N. J., Oct. 31.—Burglars broke into the Post Office at Raritan last night. The safe was blown to pieces. A number of registered letters and a small amount of stamps and money were taken.

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

The November Programme at the West Fifty-seventh Street Branch.

Dr. D. E. Yarnell, Secretary of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, has arranged for an interesting series of events, in the large building in West Fifty-seventh Street, for the month of November, in addition to the regular work of the various educational and gymnastic departments. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy will deliver four Sunday afternoon addresses in the lecture room, beginning at 4:30 P. M. next Sunday. The respective subjects will be, "Good Master," "What Lack I yet?" "The Secret of Power," and "Friendliness."

On Friday evening next H. W. Elson will deliver the third of the series of free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education. Subject, "The Great Republic in Its Youth." On the evening of Saturday the 6th inst. there is to be a reunion of all the members of this branch of the association. Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange, will preside. F. Townsend Southwick and Genevieve Stebbins will give an entertainment of readings on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9. The commercial and industrial evening classes at this branch have begun under encouraging conditions. There are now about 220 young men in attendance.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Augustus J. Dayton.

Augustus J. Dayton died on Friday at his home, 421 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city in 1829, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty-one years. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and the Volunteer Firemen's Association. During the war Mr. Dayton was a member of the old Thirteenth Regiment and the Fifty-first New York State Volunteers. Funeral services will be held at the house this evening.

Edward Rush Ruggles.

Edward Rush Ruggles, Professor of German in Dartmouth College, died Friday of consumption at his home in Hanover, N. H. He was born in Norwich, Vt., Oct. 22, 1836, received the degree of A. B. from Dartmouth in 1859, and afterward received the degree of A. M. and Ph. D. from his alma mater in 1884 and 1885, respectively. He began instructing in German in Dartmouth in 1865.

Margaret Egan.

Mrs. Margaret Egan, whose dressmaking establishment at 3 East Thirtieth Street was well known to people of fashion, died yesterday at her apartments at the Blenheim, 60 West Fifty-eighth Street, of nervous prostration. She was fifty-six years old. She had been in business in the city for thirty years. She was born in Ireland, and was the widow of Thomas M. Egan. She is survived by four sons.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY JANE TAYLOR, widow of John Taylor, who was on the police force for nearly thirty years, died on Saturday of apoplexy. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and was in her sixty-second year. Five sons and four daughters survive her. Her eldest son, Thomas J. Taylor, is an importer at 404 Broadway.

Mrs. ELLA MAY HUBER, wife of Francis Huber, M. D., died suddenly of heart failure on Saturday at her home, 209 East Seventeenth Street. She was forty-one years of age. Mrs. Huber was the daughter of Peter Clark of New York, a well-known shipbuilder. She leaves no children. Funeral services will be held this evening at her home, the Rev. Dr. Henry P. McEwen of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, officiating. The burial will be at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

ALONZO BARNES, a prominent citizen of Lincoln, Neb., and one of the founders of Prairie City, Ill., died yesterday of heart disease in Chicago. Mr. Barnes was seventy-two years old. He was married last Monday in Lincoln to Miss Emma Sizer, and was on his wedding tour at the time of his death. He was born in Connecticut. He went to Illinois in 1838. Fifteen years ago he went to Lincoln and added to his fortune by large and successful dealings in real estate.

Dr. C. R. TAYLOR died on Saturday at his home, 252 President Street, Brooklyn. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Taylor was born in this city in 1861, but his family removed to Brooklyn while he was still a child. He studied medicine, and graduated from the Long Island College in 1887. He practiced in Brooklyn until last year, when he became associated with his father, J. H. Taylor, in business. The concern is the Taylor Paint and Oil Company at 38 Burling Slip. Dr. Taylor leaves a wife.

JOSEPH CARNEY, for many years a res

TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, WEEK ENDING OCT. 30, 1897.

Range for Year 1897. Highest.		Range for Year 1897. Lowest.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 30, 1,457,999.	Week ending Oct. 30. First.	High.	Lo w.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales. For Week End'g Oct 30, 1897.
160	Oct. 5.	150	Feb. 10.	..	Adams Express	160	165	160	165	147½	31
26⅞	Sept. 12.	9½	May 28.	— ½	American Cotton Oil	22	22	21½	21½	16	600
80½	Sept 1.	52¼	Feb. 16.	— 1⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	76	76	74	74⅞	57	508
117	Oct. 13.	110	Jan. 5.	..	American Express	115⅝	117½	115⅝	117	111	215
15⅞	Aug. 6.	9¼	April 23.	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing	10½	10½	10	10½	...	3,610
35	Aug. 5.	26	Jan. 5.	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	28½	28½	28	28	...	1,031
150¼	Sept. 3.	109½	March 29.	— 2⅛	American Sugar Refining Company	143	143½	139¼	141⅞	115½	141,515
121½	Sept. 14.	100¾	Jan. 7.	— 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Company pf	114⅝	114⅝	113	113	100	1,561
93⅝	Aug. 12.	86	March 4.	..	American Tel. & Cable Company	91	91½	91	91	91	295
96⅞	Aug. 9.	67½	Feb. 15.	+ ¾	American Tobacco	81½	83¾	81⅛	83¼	78½	11,766
115	Aug. 6.	108	Feb. 11.	..	American Tobacco preferred	110	110	110	110	100¾	240
15¼	Aug. 12.	9	Jan. 28.	— 1	Ann Arbor	10½	10½	...	8½	...	100
40	Aug. 12.	22¼	April 8.	..	Ann Arbor preferred	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	20	30
17	Sept. 18.	9⅝	April 19.	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	13⅝	13⅝	13	13½	...	7,394
35½	Sept. 18.	17	April 10.	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	28¾	29⅞	28½	29½	24½	23,019
21¾	Sept. 20.	9	July 10.	— ¼	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14¼	13¼	14	15¼	2,133
16½	Aug. 17.	5⅝	Oct. 23.	— 1⅝	Bay State Gas	5½	5½	3⅝	4⅛	13¼	71,589
10⅝	Sept. 27.	⅝	April 12.	..	Brooklyn Elevated, t. r.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...	150
37	Sept. 13.	18⅜	Jan. 7.	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	33	34	32½	34	21	3,218
137	Sept. 13.	85	Jan. 7.	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas	123	124	122¾	123	80¼	1,142
4⅝	Oct. 23.	3¼	Oct. 21.	— ⅝	Brunswick Company, 1st installment paid	4	4⅛	3⅞	4	...	600
62⅛	Sept. 10.	44⅛	Jan. 13.	— 1¼	Canada Southern	56	56	54½	55¼	47⅜	1,430
81¾	Oct. 14.	46½	March 29.	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	80½	80½	78½	79½	57½	1,035
58	Sept. 15.	50¼	Oct. 11.	— 1½	Capital Traction	53	53	53	53	...	100
18	Sept. 28.	7¼	April 20.	— 3⅞	Central Pacific	15	15	14	14	13	350
27½	Aug. 30.	15⅝	March 29.	— ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22⅛	21	22	16	19,133
166	March 10.	152½	July 27.	..	Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	160	76
102¼	Sept. 20.	69⅝	Jan. 5.	+ ⅞	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	94	96⅜	92½	95¾	75⅜	178,205
61	Sept. 8.	31¼	June 7.	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55	55	55	55	...	100
103	Sept. 14.	98	June 25.	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...	20
108⅝	Sept. 18.	73¼	Jan. 5.	+ 1⅝	Chicago Gas	15½	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	6⅜	26,915
20⅝	Aug. 12.	8⅝	June 23.	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	22	22⅛	21	22	16	19,133
43	Sept. 20.	31½	Aug. 26.	— 2	Chicago Great Western preferred A	38	38	38	38	...	120
33⅛	Sept. 23.	19	Aug. 21.	— 1	Chicago Great Western preferred B	27	27	27	27	...	100
13	Aug. 31.	8	Oct. 20.	— 1½	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	9⅛	9¼	8	8	...	1,370
38¼	Sept. 1.	26½	July 30.	— 1½	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville preferred	30½	30½	30	30	...	308
102	Sept. 15.	69¼	April 19.	— ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	92⅞	94	91⅞	93¼	73⅝	135,384
146	Sept. 4.	130½	March 6.	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	140	140	139¼	139¾	125	840
132½	Sept. 15.	101¾	April 19.	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern	123¾	123⅝	122	123⅜	102½	8,355
165½	Sept. 22.	153	Jan. 12.	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	163¼	163¼	163	163	145	615
97¼	Sept. 20.	60¼	April 19.	— ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	85⅞	86⅜	85¼	86⅝	66	41,035
41½	Sept. 15.	21½	June 1.	— 1⅞	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	36	36	34½	35½	28	5,030
27⅝	Sept. 14.	15¼	June 28.	— ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23½	22½	23¼	16⅞	910
7⅝	Aug. 12.	3¼	June 4.	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	6	6	6	6	...	100
18	Jan. 18.	11	April 30.	— ¾	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	6¼	6¼	6	6	16¼	500
46	Jan. 1.	14	Aug. 3.	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	18	18	18	18	58	6
241⅞	Sept. 16.	136½	Jan. 2.	—16½	Consolidated Gas	211	211	194	197	149	13,249
123	Sept. 18.	109⅜	April 11.	— 8	Delaware & Hudson	115	115¼	112	113	124	3,695
164	Aug. 12.	146½	May 20.	— ¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	156	156	151	155¾	156	948
14¾	Aug. 14.	9¼	April 20.	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	11½	110
50½	Aug. 16.	36	April 26.	— 2½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	45¼	45⅝	44¼	44½	43¾	820
54	Oct. 29.	20	Jan. 5.	—2½	Detroit Gas	50	54	50	54	...	2,650
132½	Sept. 17.	101⅜	Jan. 2.	— 2	Edison Elec. Illuminating of New York	123	123	123	123	95	175
19	Sept. 16.	11½	April 19.	— ½	Erie	15¼	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	15	2,685
46⅜	Sept. 16.	27	April 19.	— 1⅜	Erie 1st preferred	37	37	35½	36⅞	33	3,200
25⅜	Aug. 12.	15¼	May 24.	— 1¼	Erie 2d preferred	20	20⅜	19½	19¾	19⅜	500
34	Sept. 20.	20	June 8.	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	26	26	25	26	31	500
20	Sept. 2.	10	Aug. 4.	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	17	17	17	17	...	24
20¼	Sept. 17.	14	Oct. 11.	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	100
41⅜	Sept. 15.	28⅝	May 17.	— ⅝	General Electric	33½	34	33	33⅜	29½	4,885
101	Sept. 20.	81½	July 31.	— ½	H. B. Claflin Company	99	99	98¾	98¾	...	250
110⅜	Aug. 7.	91½	April 19.	— ¾	Illinois Central	101¼	102½	101	102¼	92¼	3,456
50	Aug. 30.	29½	April 29.	— 1	Illinois Steel Company	43	45	43	44	46¼	648
13½	Sept. 4.	6	April 5.	..	Iowa Central	9	9¼	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	350
41¾	Sept. 4.	23	June 8.	— ½	Iowa Central preferred	33	33	33	33	30	206
29⅞	Sept. 10.	23	Sept. 21.	— ⅞	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	24½	24½	24	24½	...	910
4⅜	Aug. 12.	2	Feb. 27.	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	72
19	Aug. 12.	12	March 26.	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	14	14	14	14	...	203
49⅜	Aug. 31.	22	May 4.	— 1¼	Laclede Gas	43	44	42	43	24¼	2,100
22½	Sept. 20.	13	May 11.	— ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	18	18	17½	17½	17⅝	300
79⅝	Sept. 20.	58¼	April 11.	— 1⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	76	76	75	75	66	200
181	Sept. 16.	152	Jan. 2.	— 2½	Lake Shore	170	170	170	170	149	214
55	Jan. 8.	40	June 10.	+ ½	Long Island	41	41	41	41	50⅜	195
63⅞	Sept. 3.	40⅛	April 19.	— ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	56⅛	56¼	54⅝	56⅛	47½	35,627
113	Sept. 10.	81⅜	May 6.	— ⅝	Manhattan Consolidated	102	103¼	100½	101⅞	93¼	12,865
102½	Oct. 9.	99⅝	Oct. 15.	— ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	101½	101⅞	100	101⅜	...	1,424
2⅜	Aug. 13.	1¼	March 16.	..	Mexican National certificates	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	400
111⅞	Sept. 6.	90	Jan. 28.	— ½	Michigan Central	105	105⅜	103	103⅝	...	1,526
90	Sept. 16.	77⅜	March 18.	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	85	85	85	85	72	10
62¾	Sept. 16.	46	Feb. 16.	— 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	44⅞	200
60	Aug. 31.	38	April 14.	..	Minnesota Iron	57⅜	57⅜	56¾	57½	61	624
16⅜	Sept. 16.	10	April 19.	— 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13¾	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	3,895
42	Sept. 15.	24⅜	April 19.	— 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	33½	33½	31	32¾	20½	13,090
40¼	Jan. 7.	10	May 6.	— ¾	Missouri Pacific	30	30⅝	29	30⅜	21⅞	38,485
32	Aug. 19.	18	June 2.	..	Mobile & Ohio	26	27	26	27	18	345
170	Sept. 25.	162½	June 11.	+ 2	Morris & Essex	170	170	170	170	162	107
44	Sept. 10.	24⅝	Feb. 16.	— 1	National Lead Company	34½	34¾	33½	34½	23⅝	5,693
106⅜	Sept. 10.	88⅜	Feb. 13.	— 2¾	National Lead Company preferred	105⅛	106½	103¾	103⅞	88	1,086
23½	Aug. 31.	10	May 13.	..	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	...	200
103½	Jan. 19.	68¼	May 24.	— 2⅛	New Jersey Central	94½	94½	90½	92⅞	104⅛	8,500
115½	Sept. 16.	92½	Feb. 18.	— ⅞	New York Central	107⅞	108¾	107	108¼	94½	29,555
17⅜	Sept. 3.	11	Feb. 11.	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	13⅜	14	13¼	14	12⅞	316
81½	Sept. 4.	67⅜	April 15.	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	75½	77	75½	77	...	600
43½	Sept. 20.	24	Feb. 10.	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	34⅜	34⅝	34¾	34¾	27⅜	20
122	Sept. 17.	120	Sept. 30.	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	120	120	120	120	...	4
20	Oct. 2.	6½	May 28.	— 8⅛	New York, Susquehanna & Western	16⅜	17	16½	17	8½	1,200
45	Sept. 17.	18¼	May 20.	— 3½	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	34½	34½	32	32½	24⅝	830
45¾	Sept. 4.	22½	May 5.	— 1¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	42¾	43	42¼	42¾	...	1,695
9⅛	Aug. 13.	3⅜	April 20.	+ ¼	North American	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	5	670
21⅞	Sept. 11	11	April 19.	— ⅜	Northern Pacific	18½	18⅞	17½	18⅜	...	11,618
51⅝	Sept. 16.	32⅜	Jan. 5.	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific pf	51⅝	52⅜	50½	52⅜	...	52,040
10⅜	Jan. 11.	4½	Oct. 19.	..	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½	8½	100
20½	Sept. 16.	12⅝	April 19.	— ⅛	Ontario & Western	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	14½	4,862
73½	Sept. 11.	37⅞	Jan. 8.	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	68½	69	68	68½	...	350
23¾	Aug. 16.	17⅜	July 9.	— 1⅝	Oregon Short Line	18¼	19½	18¼	18⅝	...	1,065
39¼	Sept. 2.	24	Jan. 9.	— 2⅜	Pacific Mail	32½	32⅝	28⅜	30⅜	21⅜	14,933
119	Sept. 20.	113	Aug. 9.	— 1¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	115¼	115½	114¼	114⅜	104¼	2,775
3⅞	Aug. 17.	⅛	June 2.	— ¾	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1⅝	1⅝	1	1	2⅜	1,932
94⅜	Oct. 16.	92½	Oct. 15.	..	Peoples' Gas Light & Coke	95	96⅜	93	96⅜	...	15
34½	Oct. 21.	11½	March 29.	+ ½	P.tts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	31½	33¼	30	32½	13⅝	10,781
70½	Oct. 20.	44⅞	June 25.	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	67	68	66½	68	40	820
185	Sept. 16.	152	Jan. 2.	+ ¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	171	171¼	170	171¼	154	1,488
29¼	Sept. 20.	16⅜	April 19.	— ⅞	Reading	23⅝	23⅞	22¼	23¼	...	20,385
57⅜	Sept. 20.	38½	April 19.	— 1	Reading 1st preferred	50½	50⅝	47⅞	49⅜	...	18,316
35⅞	Sept. 20.	22½	April 10.	— 1¼	Reading 2d preferred	28½	29	28¼	29	...	2,203
59⅜	Sept. 10.	38½	June 25.	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	54	54	54	54	...	10
120	Aug. 25.	117½	June 15.	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	120½	120½	120¼	120½	110⅝	222
9⅝	Sept. 2.	3½	June 14.	— ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	7	7	6¾	6¾	...	400
62	Sept. 1.	37⅜	June 10.	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	45¼	46	45¼	46	...	415
20¼	Sept. 2.	10½	July 28.	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	...	537
9	Aug. 12.	4	April 19.	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	...	984
57¼	Aug. 12.	37	Jan. 29.	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st preferred	52¼	52¼	50⅜	51⅞	...	3,616
22⅜	Aug. 12.	12	April 15.	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d preferred	20	20⅜	20	20½	...	1,968
7	Aug. 16.	1	April 1.	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	100
14⅜	Sept. 3.	3	April 1.	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅞	350
30	Sept. 10.	20	Jan. 4.	— ½	St. Paul & Duluth	20	20	20	20	...	103
87¼	Oct. 4.	75	April 20.	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	80½	80½	80¼	80½	...	200
125	Aug. 6.	114	Jan. 28.	..	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	123½	123½	123½	123½	110⅜	355
89½	Sept. 16.	47	Jan. 2.	— 1	St. Paul & Omaha	79½	80¼	78¾	79½	41¾	9,205
23½	Sept. 8.	13½	Jan. 13.	— ⅝	Southern Pacific	20½	20½	20	20¼	14	2,250
12¾	Sept. 10.	7	April 19.	— ⅜	Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	8⅞	1,966
38⅜	Sept. 10.	22⅞	April 19.	— 1	Southern Railway preferred	31	31	29½	30⅜	26¼	12,990
11¾	Jan. 19.	3½	June 29.	— ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	5⅝	5⅝	4¾	4⅞	...	2,247
85⅛	Sept. 9.	17	May 20.	— 1¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	27¼	27½	25⅝	26¾	24⅝	14,567
15	Oct. 30.	8	April 1.	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	11½	11½	11	11¼	8½	3,275
27⅜	Oct. 20.	4½	April 19.	— 3½	Union Pacific, 2d in. pd	24⅞	24⅞	21⅝	22¼	...	215,176
11⅝	Sept. 23.	1	April 24.	— ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7⅞	8⅜	7½	7⅞	2¼	3,370
48	July 23.	39	March 19.	..	United States Express	43	43	43	43	40	1
10	Aug. 23.	6¼	May 22.	..	United States Leather	7½	7⅝	7¼	7½	9⅝	1,130
72	Sept. 1.	50	April 22	— 1	United States Leather preferred	64	64¼	62	63½	62¾	3,060
76⅜	Jan. 5.	50	July 20.	— ½	United States Rubber preferred	65	65¼	64	65	60⅜	1,005
8⅜	Sept. 7.	4⅝	March 29.	— ⅜	Wabash	7½	7½	7	7⅜	6¾	1,140
24⅜	Sept. 20.	11½	April 19.	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	18⅝	19¼	18¼	19	16⅜	6,801
110½	Sept. 8.	98	June 15.	..	Wells-Fargo Express	109	109¾	109	109⅜	89	65
10	Sept. 8.	5¾	June 3.	— ⅛	Western Union Beef	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	7¼	600
98⅜	Sept. 11.	75⅜	May 7.	— ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	88¾	88⅝	87⅝	88	85¼	9,719
6½	Jan. 2.	1	June 1.	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	100
4⅜	Aug. 12.	1	June 8.	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅞	300

Note—The highest and lowest prices for the year in this table are based on sales of 100-share lots.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,367,100. The banks now hold $24,271,800 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,025,100, an increase in specie of $855,000, an increase in legal tenders of $2,480,000, an increase in deposits of $7,874,000, and an increase in circulation of $100,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 30, '97.	Oct. 23, '97.	Oct. 31, '96.
Loans	$567,200,500	$562,175,400	$446,250,400
Specie	101,611,300	100,756,300	62,778,100
Legal tenders	78,995,300	76,514,700	66,296,600
Net deposits	625,339,200	617,465,200	446,445,900
Circulation	16,071,300	20,970,900	20,495,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 30, '97.	Oct. 23, '97.	Oct. 31, '96.
Specie	$101,611,300	$100,756,300	$62,778,100
Legal tenders	78,995,300	76,514,700	66,296,600
Total res've	$180,606,600	$177,271,000	$129,074,700
Reserve required ag'st deposits	156,334,800	154,366,300	111,611,475
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$24,271,800	$22,904,700	$17,463,225

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$24,271,800	1892	$3,893,075
1896	17,463,225	1891	12,338,525
1895	17,594,400	1890	701,975
1894	63,584,900	1889	1,120,475
1893	48,787,475	1888	15,698,400

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 31.—The market last week was generally quiet, though there was a moderately good yarn business for export. Such spindles as were engaged for two months or more for home consumption were not buying freely. Prices were about 1s. 8d. lower.

Cloth feels the weakness of cotton, and there is sluggish business in all directions, with numerous low offers that are quite unacceptable.

Negotiations are in progress for Lancashire capital to build a large mill near Cologne.

BANK STOCKS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	335	April 20	335	April 20	335	April 20
American Exchange	174⅛	Sept. 24	166	June 22	174	Sept. 29
Broadway	238	June 1	235	Oct. 16	235	Oct. 16
Central National	165	May 17	130	Jan. 9	161	Oct. 15
Chatham	295	Jan. 5	290	July 27	290	July 27
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	4300	Feb. 2	4300	Feb. 2
Columbia	175	Jan. 11	170	May 10	170	May 10
Commerce	210	Oct. 7	203	Jan. 12	207½	Oct. 29
Continental	135	July 12	131	Sept. 22	131	Sept. 22
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 18	290	Feb. 18	290	Feb. 18
Fourth National	185	Sept. 20	173½	Aug. 24	184	Oct. 20
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	310	Aug. 19	310	Aug. 19
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23	531	Jan. 28	535	March 23
Manhattan	220	July 15	220	July 15	220	July 15
Market & Fulton	217¾	May 21	215	July 12	215	July 12
Mechanics'	186	March 10	185¼	Feb. 8	186	March 10
Merchants'	149	Oct. 21	149	Oct. 21	149	Oct. 21
Metropolis	475	April 21	442½	April 10	475	April 21
New York	237½	March 22	232½	March 15	237½	March 22
New York County	800	March 23	800	March 23	800	March'23
Ninth National	100	June 3	97	Sept. 15	97	Oct. 18
North America	137½	Sept. 23	132	Jan. 21	137½	Oct. 7
Park	262	Sept. 10	255½	Aug. 4	262	Sept. 10
Phenix	107½	May 14	107½	May 14	107½	May 14
Republic	160	June 19	150	Feb. 16	159	Aug. 17
Seaboard	170	July 19	170	July 19	170	July 19
Shoe & Leather	95	Oct. 27	90	April 5	95	Oct. 27
State of New York	115	March 3	115	March 3	115	March 3
Third National	85	May 14	85	May 14	85	March 14
Tradesmen's	102	Oct. 11	88½	Feb. 8	102	Oct. 25
West Side	290	Oct. 7	290	Oct. 7	290	Oct. 7
Western National	121	Oct. 19	114	Feb. 2	121	Oct. 19

WALL STREET'S PESSIMISM.

Says The Boston Transcript in reviewing market conditions:

"There is no public interest in the market; brokers keep on magnifying the possible ills of Spanish complications, of election results, and of the reassembling of Congress. While Wall Street rarely acts on the past, and seldom on the present, endeavoring constantly to discount the future, it might do no harm to apply a little of the old-time philosophy and not to undertake to fight a certain mythical personage until he is met. It is a bad habit, this pessimism, in the midst of prosperity. Molehills are magnified into mountains, and the constant reiteration of the dismal cry is enough of itself to kill business. Wall Street may be afraid of a Tammany success, but it is the principal 'creaker' itself just at present."

BONDS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 30, $8,112,700.	Week ending Oct. 30, 1897. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	80	80	80	80	2
Ann Arbor 1st	81	81½	81	81	19
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st	30½	30½	30½	30½	1
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	86½	86½	86	86½	383
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	58¼	58¼	57½	58¼	838½
Atlantic & Pacific incomes	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	29
Austin & Northwestern 1st	84	84¼	84	84¼	40
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust receipts	82	82½	82	82½	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	90	90	88	90	11
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	44
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113½	113½	113	113½	21
Buffalo & Erie new 7s	101⅝	101⅝	10.⅝	101⅝	1
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	11
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern cons.	106	106	106	106	1
Canada Southern 1st	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	12
Canada Southern 2d	106	106½	106	106½	6
Central of Georgia 1st income	40¼	40¼	40⅜	40⅜	65
Central of Georgia 2d income	14	14	12⅛	13	97
Central of Georgia 3d income	8	8	8	8	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	9
Cent. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. coll. t. r. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	113	112⅞	113	48
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110	111	110	111	13
Central Pacific ext. 5s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	2
Central Pacific 6s of 1898	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	79⅜	80	79¼	80	74
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	113	113	112½	112⅝	21
C. & O., R. & A., 1st cn. 4s	101	101	100½	100½	2
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	28
Chicago & Erie 1st	112	112	112	112	1
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville ref. 6s	96	96	95½	95½	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	107¼	107¼	107	107	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	139
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Den. Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s	117	117	117	117	8
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st	103	103	102⅜	102⅝	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	45	45¼	44½	45¼	45
Chicago & Western Indiana	119½	119½	119½	119½	11
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 7s	119	119	119	119	3
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. 4s	101	102	101	102	4
C., C., C. & St. Louis 1st, St. L. Div.	96¼	96¼	95½	95½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consols	135	135	135	135	3
Colorado Midland 1st, trust receipts	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	10
Colorado Midland cons. 2d in. paid	15½	15½	15½	15½	5
Col. & Hock. Valley 5s, tr. rects., $45 paid	74	74	74	74	10
Columbus & 9

COMPLETE ACTIVE BOND LIST.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, WEEK ENDING OCT. 30, 1897.

BONDS.	Price and Date. Last Sale.	CLOSING Oct. 30, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
Ala. Mid. 1st g. 6s. 1928	92 Apr. 13	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. 1995	81 Oct. 30	80½	82
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s. 1995	85½ Oct. 30	86¼	86½
Adj. 4s. 1995	68½ Oct. 30	..	..
At. Col. & P. 1st trust.	36 Oct. 13	..	..
Atlantic Av., B'k'n, imp. g. 5s. 1934	82½ F'b.,'96	..	..
A. & P., West Div., inc., 1910	¼ Oct. 29	..	..
Central Div., inc., 1922	4½ Sep.,'95	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—			
1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch, 1919	107½ Oct. 15	..	..
Gold 5s, 1885-1925	80 Oct. 9	..	..
Do. registered	75 May 27	..	80
Do. cfts. of deposit	82 Sept. 17	..	..
Cons. gold 6s	90 May 27	..	..
Balt. Belt 1st gold 5s, int. def., 1990	94 Apr. 26	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st gold 5s, 1990	105½ Oct.,'95	..	..
B. & O. Southw'n R. R. 1st g. 4½s, 1990	90 Oct. 8	98¾	..
B. & O. Southw'n Ry. 1st con. 4½s, 1993	60 June 9	..	..
1st inc. gold 5s, Series A, 2043	47½ No.,'95	..	..
Do., Series B, 2043	11 Feb. 8	9	..
Monongahela Riv. 1st gtd. gold 5s, 1919	104¼ J'ly,'92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st gold 4½s, 1930	100 Oct. 22	97½	100
Akron & Chic. Jc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	102½ Nov. 21	..	85½
Do., coupon off	..	..	..
Pitts. Connellsville 1st gold 4s, 1946	105½ Oct. 8	..	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st con. gold 5s, 1943	120 Oct. 19	120	120½
Do. registered	115 Sept. 15	..	..
Bkn. City 1st con. 5s, 1941	82 Oct. 27	..	..
Bkn. El. 1st gtd. 6s, 1934	82½ Oct. 27	..	..
Trust Co. cfts.	43 June 19	..	..
2d gold 5s, 1915	..	..	..
Beaside & B'klyn B'ge 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	80 Mr.,'96	..	..
Trust Co. cfts.	76 Sept. 14	..	..
Union El. 1st gtd. gold 6s, 1937	85 Sept. 20	..	84
Trust cfts.	82 Oct. 28	..	..
B'klyn Rapid Transit 5s, 1945	90 Oct. 30	88	89½
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	74 Sept. 4	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. 5s, 1937	100 Oct. 26	100	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	122½ Oct. 28	..	..
Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1922	122 Oct. 27	..	..
Clear. & Mah. 1st gold 5s, 1943	114 M'y,'95	..	..
Buff. & Susq. 1st gold 5s, 1913	100 F'b.,'96	..	..
Burl., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st gold 5s, 1906	108¼ Oct. 19	108	..
Consol. 1st 5s, 1934	106 Oct. 30	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s, gtd., 1927	140 Feb. 14	..	..
Cedar Rap., Iowa Falls & N'w'n 1st 6s, 1920	104 Apr. 23	105	..
Do. 1st gold 5s, 1921	102½ Sept. 20	106	110
Can. So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	104¾ Oct. 30	104¾	107
2d 5s, 1913	106½ Oct. 30	..	..
Cent R. R. & B'k'g Co. of Geo. col. g. 5s, 1937	92¼ Oct. 29	..	..
Cent. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1945	115½ Oct. 29	93	94
Cons. gold 5s, 1945	83½ Oct. 28	..	..
1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	40¾ Oct. 28	12	13½
2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	13 Oct. 28	..	..
3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8 Oct. 28	..	..
Macon & Nor. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	93 July 16	..	..
Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¼ July 15	..	..
Cent. N. J. cons. 7s, 1899	104¾ Oct. 13	104¾	106½
1st conv. 7s, 1902	113¾ June 19	116¾	..
Conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110 Mar. 29	112½	113¼
Gen. 5s, 1987	111 Oct. 30	..	..
Do., registered	111 Oct. 30	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes.-Coal cons. assed. 7s, 1900	101 Oct. 29	100¼	101½
Do., unassed. 5s, 1912	85 Oct. 22	..	..
Am. D'k & Imp. 5s, 1921	114½ Sept. 3	115	..
N. J. So. 1st gtd. 6s, 1899	104 Nov. 13	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. bds, 1898	102¼ Oct. 30	102¼	..
Ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, 1898	102 Oct. 28	..	..
Ext. g. 5s, Ser. E, 1898	102¼ June 1	..	..
San Joaq. Br'h, 1900	102¼ June 19	100	..
Mtg. g. gtd. 5s, 1939	84¼ Sept. 16	..	..
Land grant g. 5s, 1900	96½ May 3	..	..
Col. & Oreg. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	100¾ Aug. 11	..	..
West. Pac. g. 6s, 1899	102¾ Oct. 30	..	..
Nor. Ry. (Cal.) 1st g. 6s, 1907	98 Aug. 4	..	..
Do. 50-year mtg. g. 5s, 1938	88¼ Oct. 28	87	..
Ches. & O. purch. money fund g. 6s, 1898	102¼ Aug. 18	..	..
Series A, 1908	116¾ Oct. 7	..	120
Mtge. gold 6s, 1911	112¾ Oct. 20	112¼	..
1st cons. g. 5s, 1939	109¾ Sept. 17	109	..
Do., registered	80 Oct. 30	70½	80
Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	100¾ Oct. 25	100	92
Do. 2d g'd 4s, 1989	91 Oct. 11	91	..
Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	97¼ Oct. 27	100	..
E. T., L. & B. S. 5s, 1911	118½ D.7,'96	..	..
C. & O. S. W. g. 5s, 1911	45 Mar.'94	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1911	..	..	..
Ohio Val. gen. 1st gtd. 5s, 1938	108¼ Mar.'95	..	..
Chi. & Alt. skg. fd. g. 6s	113½ Sept. 28	115¾	..
La. & M. Riv. 1st, 1900	107¼ Oct. 8	109	111
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	107½ Oct. 7	107	..
Miss. River Bridge 1st 6s, o. f., 1912	104¾ Mar. 25	..	..
C. B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	105½ Oct.,'95	100¾	..
C. B. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	117 Aug. 27	104¾	117¾
Denv. 1st gold 5s, 1901	102¼ July 7	..	..
Sink. fund 5s, 1918	105 Oct. 30	104½	..
Neb. ext. 4s, 1927	107 Oct. 27	..	..
Do. registered	.. Jan. 9	..	..
Han. & St. J. cons. 6s, 1911	120 Oct. 22	120	..
C. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 1907	115 Apr. 15	114	..
Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1934	128 Sept. 29	125½	..
Gen. cons. 1st 5s, 1937	103 Oct. 29	103	103½
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s, 1936	101½ Oct. 20	100	102
Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	107½ Oct. 30	95½	..
Neb. ext. 5s, 1927	91 July 10	..	..
Do. registered	..	..	..
Han. & St. J. cons. 6s, 1911	120 Oct. 22	120	..
C. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 1907	115 Apr. 15	114	..
Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1934	128 Sept. 29	125½	..
Gen. cons. 1st 5s, 1937	103 Oct. 29	103	103½
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s, 1936	101½ Oct. 20	100	102
Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	107½ Oct. 30	95½	..
Neb. ext. 5s, 1927	91 July 10	..	..
Do. registered	..	..	..
Chi. & Pitts. 1st gold 5s, 1946	105½ Oct. 26	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	118½ Oct. 26	..	119½
Do., 1st gold 5s, 1952	111 Oct. 30	..	..
Gen. 5s, 1987	111 Oct. 30	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes.-Coal cons. assed. 7s, 1900	101 Oct. 29	100¼	101½
Do., unassed. 5s, 1912	85 Oct. 22	..	..
Am. D'k & Imp. 5s, 1921	114½ Sept. 3	115	..
N. J. So. 1st gtd. 6s, 1899	104 Nov. 13	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. bds, 1898	102¼ Oct. 30	102¼	..
Ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, 1898	102 Oct. 28	..	..
Ext. g. 5s, Ser. E, 1898	102¼ June 1	..	..
San Joaq. Br'h, 1900	102¼ June 19	100	..
Mtg. g. gtd. 5s, 1939	84¼ Sept. 16	..	..
Land grant g. 5s, 1900	96½ May 3	..	..
Col. & Oreg. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	100¾ Aug. 11	..	..
West. Pac. g. 6s, 1899	102¾ Oct. 30	..	..
Nor. Ry. (Cal.) 1st g. 6s, 1907	98 Aug. 4	..	..
Do. 50-year mtg. g. 5s, 1938	88¼ Oct. 28	87	..
Ches. & O. purch. money fund g. 6s, 1898	102¼ Aug. 18	..	..
Series A, 1908	116¾ Oct. 7	..	120
Mtge. gold 6s, 1911	112¾ Oct. 20	112¼	..
1st cons. g. 5s, 1939	109¾ Sept. 17	109	..
Do., registered	80 Oct. 30	70½	80
Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	100¾ Oct. 25	100	92
Do. 2d g'd 4s, 1989	91 Oct. 11	91	..
Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	97¼ Oct. 27	100	..
E. T., L. & B. S. 5s, 1911	118½ D.7,'96	..	..
C. & O. S. W. g. 5s, 1911	45 Mar.'94	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1911	..	..	..
Ohio Val. gen. 1st gtd. 5s, 1938	108¼ Mar.'95	..	..
Chi. & Alt. skg. fd. g. 6s	113½ Sept. 28	115¾	..
La. & M. Riv. 1st, 1900	107¼ Oct. 8	109	111
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	107½ Oct. 7	107	..
Miss. River Bridge 1st 6s, o. f., 1912	104¾ Mar. 25	..	..
C. B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	105½ Oct.,'95	100¾	..
C. B. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	117 Oct. 28	117	117¾
Denv. 1st gold 5s, 1901	102¼ July 7	..	..
Sink. fund 5s, 1918	105 Oct. 30	104½	..
Neb. ext. 4s, 1927	107 Oct. 27	..	..
Do. registered	.. Jan. 9

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange:

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Ave. gen. m. 6s	106	108
Atlantic Ave. con. m. 5s	100	103
Atlantic Ave. Imp. 5s	77	82
Baltimore Traction	18½	19
Bridgeport Traction 1st 6s	100	105
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry stock	30	33
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry 1st 5s	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Broadway Surface 2d	71½	73
Brooklyn, Bath & W. 2nd 5s, ex int.	192½	194
Brooklyn City Railroad	115	116
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st m. 5s	180	195
Brooklyn City & Newtown stock	116	117
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	7	9
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	104	106
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway stock	109	111
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	240	260
Central Crosstown	117	120
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River	113	117
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	225	231
Chicago City R. R.	165	165
Christopher & Tenth St.	102	103
Citizens' Railway (Indianapolis)	15	18½
Citizens' Railway (Indianapolis) 6s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	60	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 6s	101	104
Coney Island & Brooklyn stock	160	185
Coney Island & Brooklyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & Brooklyn 5 per cent. cfts.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	49
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	96
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	35	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J., 5s	90	90½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	185	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	116	118
D. D., E. B'way & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98	100
Eighth Avenue	320	335
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	102	106
42d & Grand St.	320	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	40	43
Lake St. (Chi.) Elevated	19	19½
Lake St. (Chi.) 1st 5s	73	74
Louisville St. Ry. com	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pr	95	100
Metropolitan W. S. Elec. (Chi.)	5½	6½
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	52	54
Minneapolis Street Ry. 5s	90	95
Nassau Electric 1st 5s, (Brooklyn)	95	97
New Orleans Traction common	4	5
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Chicago	225	229
North Chicago 1st 5s	104	105
North Shore Traction common	19	20
North Shore Traction pr	80	83
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	99	101
Richmond Ry. & Elec. 1st 5s	80	83
Rochester Ry.	18	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	90	..
Second Avenue stock	120	130
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	101	105
Scranton Traction	7	9
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	200
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	113
South Side L. (Chi.)	64¾	65¼
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Tenth & 23d Street Ferry	65	75
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 1st 5s	98	..
Third Avenue Railroad	147	149
Twenty-third St.	310	..
Twenty-third St. deb. 5s	101	105
Twin City R. Tr. Co. com	12	15
Twin City R. Tr. Co. pf	85	95
Union Elev. (Brooklyn) 2d inc	22	30
Union Ry.	105	..
Union Ry. 1st 5s	107	111
West Chicago St.	100	101
West Chicago St. 5s	104	105
West End, (Boston)	93	94
West End (Boston) pf	109¾	102
Worcester Traction common	17	18
Worcester Traction pf	91	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91½	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	65¼	66
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Gas Companies.

Baltimore Consolidated	58	58¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109¼	109½
Bay State Gas inc.	65	75
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	85	87
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	67	..
Burlington (Iowa) Gas	..	90
Buffalo (N. Y.) Subs	98	100
Central, (N. Y.)	175	..
*Central Union Gas bonds	100¼	101
Chi. Consumers' 1st 5s	98	100
Chi. Eq. Gas 1st 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	112½	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	108½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	113	115
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	36	40
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	91	94
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consolidated N. Y. debenture 5s	109	112
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	105
Equitable	280	284
Equitable 1st 6s	103	104
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117½
Eq., E. R. con. (new) com ..w. 1	28	32
Eq., E. R., con. (new) pf., w. 1	84	88
Eq., E. R., con. (new) 5s, w. 1	101	102½
Detroit income 5s	88	92
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	81	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	92	94
Grand Rapids stock	70	77½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	97	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill.	60	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	75	77½
Indianapolis stock	118	124
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	86	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	95	96½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	59	61
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	53	57
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99½	101½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	100	102
Mutual of New York	340	350
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. tr. rects	83	87
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rects	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	106¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	30	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	138	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf	154	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	25
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	84	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	103
Williamsburg Gas 1st 6s	103	105

Trust Companies, &c.

American Surety	175	185
Atlantic	160	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	180	190
Brooklyn	405	..
Central	1245	1260
Colonial	156	159
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	800	..
Franklin	230½	240
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	455	..
Hamilton	237	245
Kings County	276	..
Knickerbocker	195	..
Lawyers' Surety	125	..
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	..
Long Isl. Loan & Trust	230	235
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers'	215	..
Mercantile	450	460
Metropolitan	305	..
Nassau	150	155
National Surety	205	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr. Co.	1125	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	325	..
People's	240	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	175	..
R. E. Exch. & Auction Room	70	75
State	195	200
Title Guar. & Trust	265	..
Union	1010	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	1110	..
United States	225	..
Washington	..	..

Insurance Companies.

Citizens'	107	110
Commonwealth	106	115
Continental	365	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	92	105
Farragut	85	90
German-American	330	..
Germania	230	..
Greenwich	150	160
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	125	..
Home	185	190
Kings County, Brooklyn	175	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	155
New York	115	120
Niagara	155	160
North River	125	130
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	167	170
Rutgers	125	130
Stuyvesant	85	90
United States	115	..
Westchester	200	230
Williamsburg City	380	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Electric L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	10
Edison Illg. Co., (St. Louis)	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	30½	31½

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E. Co., T. S., Series A	2	3½
General Electric Co. pf.	80	85
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett (Prov., R. I.) E. Co.	81	82
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	52
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	99	100

Bank Stocks.

America	330	..
American Exchange	170	171
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	230	238
Butchers & Drovers'	95	100
Central	160	165
Chase	500	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	4000	4300
Citizens'	125	135
City	700	..
Clinton	95	100
Colonial	110	..
Columbia	..	170
Commerce	207	209
Continental	130	133
Corn Exchange	290	300
East River	135	140
Eleventh Ward	250	..
Fifth Avenue	3000	..
Fifth National	240	..
First National	2750	..
Fourth National	184	..
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Franklin	50	..
Gallatin	310	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	550	..
German-American	112	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	..	315
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	109	..
Hanover	355	..
Hide & Leather	85	..
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	530	535
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	165	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	..	800
Manhattan	220	240
Market & Fulton	215	225
Mechanics'	190	194
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	..
Merchants'	145	147
Merchants' Exchange	120	124
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	112	..
Mutual	..	125
Nassau	150	..
National Union	205	..
New Amsterdam	225	..
New York	236	239
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	85	..
Ninth National	97	99
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	135	137½
Oriental	185	189
Pacific	175	185
Park	262½	267½
People's	215	..
Phenix	..	101
Plaza	185	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	150	160
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	172	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	100	105
Shoe & Leather	93	100
Sixth National	275	..
Standard	..	95
State of New York	112	..
Third National	20	45
Tradesmen's	102	..
Twelfth Ward	127½	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	185
United States	200	..
Western	120	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	100
American Air Power	..	27½
American Bank Note Company	42	44
American Brake	72	76
American Grocery 1st pref.	5	20
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	25
American Soda Fountain 1st pref.	50	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pref.	..	50
Am. Typefounders, new stock	30	82
American Sewing Machine	½	1½
American Cigar	30	81
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	108	..
American Graphophone	8½	9½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	50	75
Barney & Smith Car com.	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pref.	53	58
Barney & Smith Car 6s	..	100
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. com.	80	..
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. pref.	106	..
Bergner & Engel 1st 6s	107	111
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco	60	65
Celluloid Co.	60	63
Central Fireworks com.	..	20
Cen. Fireworks Co. pref.	25	40
Cen. and South Amer. Tel.	105	112
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	68	75
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	380	400
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pref.	94	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pref.	94	..
Clark Mile End Thread	..	80
Commercial Cable	170	175
Commercial Union	106	..
Consolidated Car Heating	25	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pref.	..	28
Con. Kan. City Smelt'g & Ref'g	..	..
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg	55	100
Diamond Match Co.	135	140
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	..
Ensley Land	..	1½
Empire Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eppens, Smith & Wiemann	..	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	46
Fort Wayne El. Trust receipts	..	1½
General Compressed Air	..	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	37	38
Glucose Sugar Refining pref.	86	87
Gold & Stock Tel.	106	..
Gorham Mfg. Co.	..	100
Gorham Mfg. Co. pref.	..	120
Great Falls Ice	115	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pref.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	1	2½
Herrin-Hall-Marvin pref.	12	20
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	106½	..
Hudson River Telephone	61	65
International Navigation	..	52½
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
J. B. Stetson com.	35	60
J. B. Stetson pref.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	17	22
Journeay & Burnham pref.	70	80
Knickerbocker Ice com.	60	..
Knickerbocker Ice bonds, 5s	95	105
Lorillard pref.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden second 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	27	29
Malt Trust pref.	76	77
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pref.	20	40
Morgenthaler Linotype	131	135
Mexican Telephone	70	80
Mich. Pen. Car com.	8	11
Mich. Pen. Car pref.	50	52
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	100	106
Monongahela Navigation	92	..
Monongahela Water	33½	34½
National Saw pref.	..	80
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	60
Natural Gas Trust	158	165
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	..
N. Y. Biscuit	60	61
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	105	107
New England Telephone	105	107½
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	93	..
New York Air Brake	21	29
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	106¼	..
Nicholson File Co.	53	..
Nicaragua Construction	4	7
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	50	55
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	70	75
Procter & Gamble com.	208	212
Procter & Gamble pref.	155	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	50	..
Safety Car Heating and Lighting	85	90
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	..	60
Simmons Hardware com.	100	105
Simmons Hardware pref.	108	114
Singer Mfg. Co.	325	335
Standard Oil Trust	340	344
Standard Underground Cable	98	100
Sloss Iron and Steel 1st 6s	92	..
Southern & Atlantic Tel.	85	95
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	98	102½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	102	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	52
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	95	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	12	14
Trenton Potteries pref.	58	62
Trow Directory pref.	29	32
Union Switch Signal	24½	26½
Union Switch & Signal pref.	50	..
Union Typewriter com.	6	7½
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
United Elec. Light & Power pref.	2	..
United Elec. Light & Power bonds	75	90
U. S. Glass com.	17½	20
U. S. Glass pref.	50	60
Wagner Palace Car	156	157
Westinghouse Air Brake	190	200
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	112
Worthington Pump com.	..	22
Worthington Pump pref.	85	87

Forged Chicago Water Receipts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—John W. Maskell, formerly a clerk in the Meter Department of the Water Office under Chief Clerk Frank Nye, was arrested yesterday by Officers Macomb and Brown on warrants charging him with forging receipts of the department. Three receipts on the Concordia apartment house, aggregating $150, were traced to Maskell. He was taken before Justice Martin, and gave bonds of $500 to appear Monday.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way

DR. REINHARD'S SANITARIUM, 208 WEST 43d St.; fully equipped for the treatment of ladies; medical, surgical.

Prof. John Reynolds, Mesmerist & Magnetist; 30 years' treating successfully nervous diseases; no medicine; indorsed by medical faculty. 130 W. 43d St.

A.—A.—DR. F. GRAY BLINN SANITARIUM, 177 W. 47th—Private rooms; matron; 9-9. Tel. 2799 38th.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans

7% CURRENCY BONDS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1897.

The holders of the above bonds are offered the privilege of exchanging the same for the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5% Gold Bonds, due 1951. Interest reduced to 3½% upon the following basis:

$1,000 7 % Bond at 100....$1,000.00
Coupon maturing Nov. 1.. 35.00
$1,035.00

$1,000 3½ % at 98..$980.00
Int. accrued from June 15..... 13.22
$993.22
Cash to holders of 7s 41.78
$1,035.00

THE 3½ % GOLD BONDS BEAR THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN OF PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, BY THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO. BY INDORSEMENT ON EACH BOND.

Holders of the maturing 7s not desiring to exchange will be paid 100 and interest upon presentation.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
41 WALL STREET.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company's 5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1890-1990.

The Receivers of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having announced that they are unable to pay the Coupons of the abovementioned bonds, due this day, we deem it important for the bondholders that steps should be taken promptly for the protection of their interests by securing a control of their bonds.

We therefore request the holders to deposit their bonds without delay, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates to be issued under the terms of an agreement bearing this date, copies of which may be had at our respective offices.

Whilst default may not be of long continuance, prompt action is desirable. In order that we may know to what extent we may represent the bondholders, bonds should be deposited with us not later than December 1st, 1897.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. will receive deposit of the bonds in London.

November 1st, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York and Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.

TO HOLDERS OF

BUFFALO & ERIE R. R. CO. 7% Mortgage Bonds,

MATURING APRIL 1, 1898.

We are prepared to purchase, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Bonds of the above issue, at par and accrued interest to date of maturity, less discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 1st, 1897.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, N. Y., November 1, 1897.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Parcel Dispatch Company will be held on the 24th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of such company, at No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Million Dollars, ($5,000,000,) consisting of Fifty Thousand (50,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Twelve Million Dollars, ($12,000,000,) to consist of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (120,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

[Signed.] EUGENE W. AUSTIN,
BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER,
N. F. THOMPSON,
C. P. LEGGETT.
A majority of the Directors.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.

H. K. BURRAS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1869.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS

Monday, Nov. 1, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real-Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares The Hendrickson Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
100 shares Bridgeport Land and Improvement Co., $100 each.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HENRY M. HALL and VILINDER B. MUNSON, under the firm name of "GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO.," was dissolved on the 18th day of October, 1897, by mutual consent.

All debts due the said copartnership and those due by it will be settled with and by said VILINDER B. MUNSON, who will continue the business in his own name as the successor to the said firm of "GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO."

Dated New York, Oct. 18, 1897.
HENRY M. HALL.
VILINDER B. MUNSON.

MR. ACOSTA NICHOLS

has this day been admitted to our firm.

SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY.

Nov. 1st, 1897.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 209, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New York, October 22, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, for constructing a keeper's house and storage room extension, Janitor's cottage and a stable, at the Jerome Park Reservoir, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract, and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary. By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed Spruce Timber, Contract 617, and for furnishing about 700 tons Anthracite Coal, Contract 618, will be received by the Commissioners of Docks at Pier A, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Thursday, November 11, 1897. For particulars, see City Record.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 EAST 49TH ST.
Classes and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 6th. Dodworth's new minuet.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOL, 83D ST. AND Boulevard and Harlem. 8,082 West 126th St. See circular.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing. See circular.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

(DUE 1988.)

Since the appointment of Receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in February, 1896, we have endeavored to watch carefully, and to take all steps necessary to protect, the rights of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bondholders.

Almost immediately after their appointment, the Receivers expressed the opinion that, if allowed to issue $5,000,000 Receivers' Certificates, to be used for discharging accumulated supply bills and for making some needed additions to the property, they could thereafter regularly meet the interest on the several issues of bonds for which the B. & O. R. R. Co. was directly responsible, and which constituted liens on the principal railroads of the system.

Recognizing the advantages likely to accrue from holding together all the properties, and also understanding that the greater part of the $5,000,000 certificates were to be used to discharge supply bills which would probably be held by the Court to be preferential liens, we, with others interested in the Consolidated bonds, favored the issue of such certificates.

Of late the Receivers have been unable to fulfill their expectation, and defaults have taken place on several of the lines important to the integrity of the system. Since these defaults we have felt that, the object of the original issue having failed, no further issue of certificates for any purpose should be made by the Receivers, and therefore we have opposed all such further issues.

In the Spring of 1897 the Johns Hopkins University filed in court an application asking that the $5,000,000 first preferred stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co. should be declared a lien on the income of the property ahead of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The Trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage filed an answer which was deemed adequate to set forth the rights of the bondholders. A few days before this application was to be heard by the Court, we learned that this answer had been withdrawn by the Trustee, and that in its stead there had been filed another answer, merely formal in character, stating that the Trustee had no views in the matter, and leaving the determination of the question to the Court. The reason for this sudden change can perhaps be given best by the Trustee, who, on inquiry, informed one of us that "it differed "decidedly with us in regard to the B. & O. "preferred stock, and that this was no new idea "with it; that it had held this opinion for many "years, long before it accepted the trust of the "Consolidated Mortgage," and that "the purpose of the Company in amending its answer "was to remain in a neutral position."

Immediately upon hearing of the changed and "neutral" attitude of the Trustee, on whom we had been relying for the protection of the rights of the bondholders, we communicated with some of the large bondholders, and took steps for an independent intervention in their behalf, and in behalf of all other bondholders. Although subjected to great pressure in the preparation of papers, the case was fully presented by our counsel, and we are happy to say that (notwithstanding the views of the Trustee) the Court has decided in favor of the Consolidated Mortgage, and has denied the application of the University. We do not know whether the University will take an appeal from this decision, but if so, we shall continue our opposition.

More recently the Trustee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage has filed a petition, of which the granting would in effect be a declaration that its mortgage has a lien equal with yours on the main line of the B. and O. R. R. We are now vigorously opposing this application.

We mention these matters simply to give the holders of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bonds some idea of the unusual phases which matters are taking. On questions other than that of the First Preferred Stock, the Trustee has communicated with us, and, under an indemnity from us, has allowed its counsel to co-operate with ours. We do not believe that the Receivers will default in the payment of interest except under most dire necessity; and so long as there is no default in the payment of interest on your bonds, or in the performance of the other undertakings of the mortgage, there would not, under ordinary conditions, be any cause for anxiety. But the very unusual attacks on the integrity of your mortgage apart from any default, and the complications of the present receivership, as well as the novel suggestion of a "neutral" Trusteeship, indicate necessity for constant watchfulness and vigorous action.

It seems to us most important, therefore, that the bondholders unite with us to protect their interests; and, accordingly, we have prepared a Bondholders' Agreement which, among other things, provides for the deposit of bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and gives us all necessary power to see that bondholders are represented in all matters in court, as well as power to press foreclosure proceedings in case of default.

If these purposes commend themselves to you, will you be good enough to deposit your bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on

than Dec. 1 next. Brown, Shipley & Co. in London will receive deposits in London.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Baring, Magoun & Co., in conjunction with J. S. Morgan & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, of London, announce that, in view of the unusual conditions by which the holders of consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (due 1988) are governed, they deem it most important that said bondholders should unite with them to protect their interest, and accordingly they have prepared a bondholders' agreement, which, among other things, provides for the deposit of bonds with J. P. Morgan & Co., giving them all necessary power to see that bondholders are represented in all matters in court, as well as power to press foreclosure proceedings in case of default. All bondholders in favor of such movement are requested to deposit their bonds with J. P. Morgan & Co. not later than Jan. 2, receiving in exchange certificates of deposit, for which a quotation will be asked from the New York Stock Exchange, such certificates to bear interest warrants corresponding to the coupons maturing on the bonds for the next five years. As fast as coupons are collected J. P. Morgan & Co. will pay the amount thereof on surrender of the corresponding warrants. The bankers cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before Jan. 2 next. A statement furnished by the receivers as showing the earnings and fixed charges of the property covered by the consolidated mortgage may be obtained at the office of the bankers.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,416,181
Corresponding week 1896	8,357,959
Since Jan. 1, 1897	409,747,515
Corresponding period, 1896	371,202,743

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,105,039
Corresponding week, 1896	8,040,417
Since Jan. 1, 1897	335,561,968
Corresponding period, 1896	309,304,461

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$270,497
Corresponding week, 1896	7,995,881
Since Jan. 1, 1897	15,683,654
Corresponding period, 1896	80,336,048

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$996,419
Corresponding week, 1896	980,008
Since Jan 1, 1897	68,762,344
Corresponding period, 1896	95,050,900

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1ST, 1897:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Terminal Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Bath Water Works Co. 5 per cents.
Cicero & Proviso Street R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Clinton Water Works Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Consumers' Gas Works Co., Limited.
Cleveland & Marietta Railway Co.
Crowfoot Cattle Co.
Elizabeth Town Water Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. income.
Housatonic R. R. Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. (2d Mtge. 6 per cent.)
Jamestown Water Supply Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
McKeesport Light Co.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Co.
Middletown & Bloomsburg Electric Railway Co.
Minneapolis Street R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent., 2d Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Marietta Railway Co.
Nansemond Water Co.
New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Northwestern Railway Co.
Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Missouri Division, Coupons on Drawn Bonds.
Omaha Street Railway Co.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Co.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co.
Olean, N. Y., Improvement Bonds.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Cons'd & 1st Mtge. Real Estate.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 per cent.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. Louis R'y, Series C. & D.
Scranton Suburban Railway Co.
St. Louis Cable & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
St. Paul City Railway Co. 6 per cent.
Vanderburgh County.
West Orange Water Co.
Wellsville Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co.

November 1st, 1897.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividend.
American Tobacco Co. Dividends.
Huntington Water Co. Coupons due November 1, 1897.

November 15, 1897.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning R. R. Co. Coupons.
Pullman's Palace Car Co. Dividend.
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co.

November 23, 1897.

Ulster Blue Stone Co.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AVENUE.

Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after Nov. 1st, 1897:

Argentine Water & Light Company 1st 6s.
Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Bay Shore (N. Y.) Union Free School, District No. 1.
Citizens' Electric Co. (North Plainfield, N. J.) 1st 5s.
Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s.
Ft. Madison Water Co. 1st Mortgage, Registered Interest.
Manhansset Improvement Co. 1st 6s.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank Debentures.
Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st 6s.
Pelham Manor, Village of, Sewer Bonds.
Richmond County Gas Light Company 1st 6s.
Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Con. 5s.
Springfield & Southwestern Street Ry. Co. 1st 6s.
Staten Island Electric R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Hammondsport, Village of.

NOV. 15th.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co., 45 Wall St., New York, October 29, 1897.

Coupons of the following-named companies, maturing November 1st, 1897, will be paid upon presentation at this office, 45 Wall St., on and after that date:

Dallas & Waco R. R. Co.,
Boonville Railroad Bridge Co.,
Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Ext'n.

C. G. HEDGE, V.-Prest. and Treasurer.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on and after the 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books Oct. 22, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 22, and reopened at 10 o'clock Nov. 3, 1897.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1897, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Monday, Nov. 1, 1897, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

Chicago & Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana & Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing November 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R.R. First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1930.

The coupons due November 1st, 1897, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CO.

Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1897, from both the First Mortgage and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, 54 Wall St., New York. L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 40 Broadway, New York, Oct. 25, 1897.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1st, 1897, on the bonds of the "PRATT COAL AND IRON CO." will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. B. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1ST, 1897:

American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Cons. Sinking Fund 7s.
Cambridge City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Connersville, Ind., School 6s.
Greenfield, Ind., School 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Harrison County, Ind., County 5s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series E; Second Mortgage 7s, Series L.
Portsmouth, O., Water Works 8s; R. R. Improvement 7s.
Red Key, Ind., Town 6s.
Rushville, Ind., Water 6s.
Starke County, Ind., County 5s.
Tipton, Ind., Water 6s.
Union County, Ind., Court House 5s. November 3d.
Alexandria, Ind., Street Improvement 6s. November 4th.
Rochester, Ind., School 6s. November 15th.
Columbia City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Dearborn County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Noblesville, Ind., Improvement Bonds. November 17th.
Tipton, Ind., Improvement Bonds. November 27th.
Portland, Ind., Municipal 6s.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following coupons, due November 1st, are payable at the office of this company:

HOBOKEN FERRY, First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
VILLAGE OF COLD SPRING, 4 per cent. Water Bonds.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, O., 4½ per cent. Deficiency Bonds.
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28, Series B, King County Washington.
LONG ISLAND R. R.
LONG ISLAND CITY AND FLUSHING.
METROPOLITAN FERRY CO.
INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Series B, 5 per cent. Bonds.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company

DIVIDEND NO. 56.

A quarterly dividend (No. 56) of ONE PER CENT. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders, November 15th, 1897, that are of record at noon, November 6th. The stock books will be closed at noon November 6th and opened on Monday, November 15th, 1897.

CHAS. A. GRANT, Treasurer.
[2.]

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
50TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, and 57 Duane St.,
NEW YORK, September 30, 1897.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable November 1, 1897, to the stockholders of record at 12 M. on Monday, the NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1897, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened November 3 at 10 A. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Oct. 27th, 1897.

89th Consecutive Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free from tax, on and after Nov. 1st.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2d.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Maryland, October 26th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due November 1st next on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d day of November, 1897. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1897.

Lincoln National Bank.
32-34 East Forty-second Street.
New York, October 27, 1897.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable November 1, until which date transfer books will be closed.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New York, October 22, 1897.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable November 1 proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 3 proximo.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, October 15th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after November 1st, next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.
October 11, 1897.

The semi-annual dividend of 3% will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on November 1st, 1897, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 21st, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 3d, 1897.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Oct. 21, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after November 1 next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1897, from Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and from Minneapolis and Duluth Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Bank of the State of New York.
New York, October 26th, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Taxes, payable November 10th. Transfer books closed until after that date.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, October 26, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on November 1, 1897.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The United States Leather Company.

The coupons of the debenture bonds of this company, due November 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT LOAN of 1908.—Coupons due 1st of November will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIN, DUDLEY W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To the Comptroller of the City of New York, James S. Coward, The California Vintage Company, and to all creditors of DUDLEY W. BAIN, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary should not be issued to Kate M. Bain, widow of the said Dudley W. Bain, under the last will and testament of said Dudley W. Bain, deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEO. S. HAMLIN, Att'y for Petitioner, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City. s27-1aw6wM

BRUNING, ELISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISE BRUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wayland E. Benjamin, No. 2,293 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York City, May 7th, 1897. LOUIS UTHOFF, HENRY MIDDENDORF, Executors. W. E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. m10-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 238 West Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1897. JOHN P. FAURE, Executor. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, N. Y. jy12-1aw6mM

INSTRUCTION.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
32 W. 40th St. 35th Year.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Academic and Special Classes. Kindergarten and class for young boys and girls. Miss Day & Miss Reed, Principals.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

School for Girls and Small Boys.
17 East 57th St., N. Y. City. (Primary Department of the Misses Crichton's School.) Pupils 5 to 12 received. New methods. Opens Oct. 18. For particulars address
Miss ELIZABETH B. MASON, Principal.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

DR. SAVAGE Physical Development Institute.
308-10 W. 59th St. Private and class instruction for all ages. Bowling alleys for private clubs.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue. Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post-Graduate Classes begin November 1st.

BARRETT INSTITUTE, 113 West 76th St.—Boarding and day school for girls; primary department for boys; German kindergarten; Froebel method.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN AND Children has removed to Carnegie Hall, West 57th St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.; Primary, Intermediate, Collegiate; Boys in primary department.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 74th St.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made and entered by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22nd, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and the United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto made and entered on October 27th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern Division of the Northern District of Alabama,

I, William C. Lane, as receiver, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the works of said the United States Car Company, in Anniston, Alabama, on the 11th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of the United States Car Company, and at the time of sale in or at its works at Anniston, and all the tools, machinery and other apparatus and goods and chattels now or lately of said the United States Car Company, at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee, including office furniture and fixtures, brass, scrap paints, belting, couplers, bolts, lead, nails, pipe, and fittings, shafting, springs, washers, car wheels, lumber, iron ore, pig and merchant iron, axles, one switch engine, and sundry flat and rubble cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the receivers ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Receiver.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made and entered by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22d, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and The United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto made and entered on October 26th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, We, William C. Lane and Flavel McGee, as receivers, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the works of said The United States Car Company, in Urbana, Ohio, on the 10th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of The United States Car Company, at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, including office furniture and fixtures, belting, bolts, castings, lumber, nails, nuts, paint, pipe and fittings, wrought, galvanized, sheet and scrap iron, shafting, screws, springs, one switch engine, and sundry flat and rubble cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the Receiver ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, FLAVEL McGEE, Receivers.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made and entered by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22d, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and The United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto, made and entered on October 27th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern Division of the Northern District of Alabama,

I, William C. Lane, as Receiver, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the works of said The United States Car Company, in New Decatur, Alabama, on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of The United States Car Company, and at the time of sale in or at its works at New Decatur, and all the tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels now or lately of said The United States Car Company at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, including office furniture and fixtures, belting, bolts, castings, lumber, nails, nuts, paint, pipe and fittings, wrought, galvanized, sheet and scrap iron, shafting, screws, springs, one switch engine, and sundry flat and rubble cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the Receiver ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, FLAVEL McGEE, Receivers.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made and entered by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22d, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and The United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto made and entered on October 26th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama,

I, William C. Lane, as Receiver, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the works of said The United States Car Company, in New Decatur, Alabama, on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of The United States Car Company, and at the time of sale in or at its works at New Decatur, and all the tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels now or lately of said The United States Car Company at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, including office furniture and fixtures, belting, bolts, castings, lumber, nails, nuts, paint, pipe and fittings, wrought, galvanized, sheet and scrap iron, shafting, screws, springs, one switch engine, and sundry flat and rubble cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the receivers ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, FLAVEL McGEE, Receivers.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made and entered by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22d, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and The United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto made and entered on October 27th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama,

I, William C. Lane, as Receiver, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the works of said The United States Car Company, in New Decatur, Alabama, on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of The United States Car Company, and at the time of sale in or at its works at New Decatur, and all the tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels now or lately of said The United States Car Company at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, including office furniture and fixtures, belting, bolts, castings, lumber, nails, nuts, paint, pipe and fittings, wrought, galvanized, sheet and scrap iron, shafting, screws, springs, one switch engine, and sundry flat and rubble cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the Receiver ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Receiver.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made and entered in the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22d, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and The United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto made and entered on October 26th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, We, William C. Lane and Flavel McGee, as receivers, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the works of said The United States Car Company, in Urbana, Ohio, on the 10th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of The United States Car Company, at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, including office and manufactured lumber, paints, screws, nails, nuts, castings, bolts, bar and sheet iron, belting, springs, pipes, wheels and axles, one switch engine and sundry flat cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the receivers ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, FLAVEL McGEE, Receivers.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made and entered by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22d, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and the United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto made and entered on October 27th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern Division of the Northern District of Alabama,

I, William C. Lane, as Receiver, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the works of said The United States Car Company, in Anniston, Alabama, on the 11th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of the United States Car Company, and at the time of sale in or at its works at Anniston, and all the tools, machinery and other apparatus and goods and chattels now or lately of said The United States Car Company at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee, including office furniture and fixtures, brass, scrap paints, belting, couplers, bolts, lead, nails, pipe, and fittings, shafting, springs, washers, car wheels, lumber, iron ore, pig and merchant iron, axles, one switch engine, and sundry flat and rubble cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery and other apparatus and goods and chattels now or lately of said The United States Car Company, at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, including office and manufactured lumber, paints, screws, nails, nuts, castings, bolts, bar and sheet iron, belting, springs, pipes, wheels and axles, one switch engine and sundry flat cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the receivers ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, FLAVEL McGEE, Receivers.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made and entered by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey on October 22d, 1897, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein Charles T. D. Crews is complainant and The United States Car Company is defendant, and to a certain other order ancillary thereto, made and entered on October 27th, 1897, in a cause in equity pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern Division of the Northern District of Alabama,

I, William C. Lane, as Receiver, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the works of said The United States Car Company, in New Decatur, Alabama, on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the material and supplies now or lately of The United States Car Company, and at the time of sale in or at its works at New Decatur, and all the tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels now or lately of said The United States Car Company at said works not annexed to the freehold and not subject to the First or Second Mortgages of The United States Car Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, including office furniture and fixtures, belting, bolts, castings, lumber, nails, nuts, paint, pipe and fittings, wrought, galvanized, sheet and scrap iron, shafting, screws, springs, one switch engine, and sundry flat and rubble cars.

As provided by said orders, said property will be offered for sale in one lot or parcel.

The successful bidder for said material, supplies, tools, machinery, and other apparatus and goods and chattels shall, at the time his bid is accepted, pay to the Receiver ten per cent. of the amount of his bid in cash, and shall pay the balance thereof within thirty days thereafter, and no part of the property shall be removed by or for the purchaser from the premises where the same shall have been sold until payment in full of the purchase price therefor shall have been duly made.—Dated Nov. 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of THE APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR A VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION THEREOF.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in the People's Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York that on the 10th day of November, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, I will present to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II., at the Court House, in the City and County of New York, a full and accurate account, under oath, of all my proceedings as receiver of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and at the same time a motion will be made to confirm said account, that the receiver's compensation for services be determined, for allowance to counsel, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper.—Dated 15th day of October, 1897. GEORGE G. MILNE, Receiver, &c., No. 395 Canal St., New York City. JAMES O. CLARK, Attorney for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. o18-1aw3wM

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING ALL THE CORporators named in the agreement recited in the Certificate of Incorporation of the MEXICAN CITY IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, having appointed the time and place herein named for holding a general meeting of the stockholders of said company to elect a Board of Directors, make by-laws, and transact any other business which may lawfully be done by the said stockholders in general meeting, hereby give notice that said meeting will be held at 12 o'clock noon on November first, 1897, at Room 52, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.—Dated New York, Oct. 11th, 1897. E. P. Johnson, Victor M. Hungerford, Harry Unwin, James M. Townsend, Jr., Chas. Paul Mackie. o11-1aw4wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ELECTION NOTICES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS, 300 MULBERRY STREET.

New York, Oct. 26, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 61, Chapter 909, Laws of 1896, notice is hereby given that certificates of nomination have been filed in this office by or on behalf of the following candidates for offices to be filled at the general election to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1897, and that the following is a complete list of all the candidates named in such certificates, together with the residence, place of business, and party designation and emblem of each candidate as shown by said certificates.

By order of the Board of Police.

T. F. RODENBOUGH, Chief Bureau of Elections.

REPUBLICAN.

EMBLEM—EAGLE ON BALLOT BOX.

Office to be Filled.	Name of Candidate.	Residence.	Place of Business.
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	William J. Wallace	148 State St., Albany,	Federal Bldg., Albany.
Mayor	Benjamin F. Tracy,	14 West 20th St., N. Y.,	35 Wall St., New York.
Comptroller	Ashbel P. Fitch,	16 East 80th St., N. Y.,	280 B'way, N. Y.
President of the Council	R. Ross Appleton,	154 Congress St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	78 Franklin St., N. Y.
Justice of the Supreme Court, 1st Dist.	Charles H. Van Brunt,	10 East 46th St.,	111 Fifth Avenue.
Justice of the Supreme Court, 1st Dist.	Thomas Allison,	1,998 Madison Av.,	59 Liberty Street.
Justice of the Supreme Court, 2d Dist.	Joseph A. Burr,	242 Hancock St.,	Bklyn 84 B'way, Brooklyn.
Judge of the City Court.	Elisha K. Camp,	96 Fifth Ave.,	2 Wall Street.
Judge of the City Court.	Henry C. Botty,	50 Third St.,	145 Broadway.
Sheriff	Thomas L. Hamilton,	342 W. 27th Street,	347 W. 26th

ELECTION NOTICES.

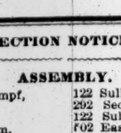
ASSEMBLY.

1 A. D.	Christopher Kampf,	122 Sullivan Street.	
2 A. D.	Max Eckstein,	202 Second Street.	
3 A. D.	Francis Faist,	122 Sullivan Street.	
4 A. D.	Howard Balkam,	702 East 142d Street,	
5 A. D.	Emil Kneil,	6 Sixth Avenue.	
6 A. D.	Richard Kuhnel,	619 East 9th Street,	
7 A. D.	Robert Blumenthal,	450 West 17th Street,	
8 A. D.	Lazarus Abelson,	11 Rutgers St.,	64 East 4th Street.
9 A. D.	Peter Zoller,	209 West 27th Street,	
10 A. D.	Philip H. Schmitt,	411 Fifth Street.	
11 A. D.	Edward Lederer,	322 East 118th Street,	
12 A. D.	Isaac Bennett,	1498 First Avenue,	1498 First Avenue.
13 A. D.	George Dusch,	424 West 40th Street,	
14 A. D.	Edward E. Nangebauer,	301 East 12th Street,	
15 A. D.	Bruno J. Brandes,	319 West 50th Street,	
16 A. D.	Daniel De Leon,	1487 Avenue A,	184 William Street.
17 A. D.	Charles Fritchy,	738 Tenth Avenue.	
18 A. D.	Fred. E. Kirchner, Jr.,	344 East 18th Street,	184 William St.
19 A. D.	William Bucksath,	202 West 84th Street.	
20 A. D.	Harry Berger,	107 Fourth Avenue.	
21 A. D.	Jakob Mintz,	766 Columbus Avenue.	
22 A. D.	Martin Fey,	125 East 83d Street.	
23 A. D.	John T. Neir,	17 Manhattan Street.	
24 A. D.	Herman Prennig,	334 East 54th Street.	
25 A. D.	No nomination.		
26 A. D.	Joseph Franz,	407 East 73d Street.	
27 A. D.	No nomination.		
28 A. D.	Richard Bock,	519 East 87th Street.	
29 A. D.	No nomination.		
30 A. D.	Adolph Groelinger,	1783 First Avenue.	
31 A. D.	Emil Neppel,	288 West 142d Street,	122 West 29th Street.
32 A. D.	Samuel Weiss,	78 East 108th Street.	
33 A. D.	Joseph Lederer,	322 East 118th Street.	
34 A. D.	Bernhard Wilcke,	428 College Avenue.	
35 A. D.	John J. Kinneally,	3225 Third Avenue.	
1st Annex	No nomination.		
2d Annex	No nomination.		

ALDERMAN.

1 A. D.	Samuel Crystal,	9 Thompson Street,	376 Canal Street.
2 A. D.	John Nagel,	37 Cherry Street,	37 Cherry Street.
3 A. D.	Rudolf Lovstrand,	126 Varick Street.	
4 A. D.	Gustav Nauman,	26 Montgomery Street.	
5 A. D.	Alexander Jonas,	11 & 13 Waverley Place.	
6 A. D.	No nomination.		
7 A. D.	George Wallenschlager,	441 West 16th Street.	
8 A. D.	Max Friedlander,	312 Broome Street.	
9 A. D.	Charles G. Teche,	414 West 29th Street.	
10 A. D.	George Sieburg,	9 Avenue A.	
11 A. D.	John Kossack,	217 West 34th Street.	
12 A. D.	Julius Hammer,	304 Rivington Street.	
13 A. D.	Charles Finkenstaedt,	831 West 39th Street,	
14 A. D.	Francis H. Koenig,	73 St. Mark's Place.	
15 A. D.	Bodo Braune,	331 West 44th Street.	
16 A. D.	Paul Flaschel,	650 Fifth Street.	
17 A. D.	George Schaaf,	434 West 58th Street.	
18 A. D.	Charles H. Keveney,	351 First Avenue.	
19 A. D.	Frederick Richter,	165 West 60th Street.	
20 A. D.	William Welsbord,	564 First Avenue.	
21 A. D.	Cord Von Halle,	124 West 102d Street.	
22 A. D.	James Boyd,	215 East 40th Street.	
23 A. D.	Frederick Ebbers,	63 Old Broadway.	
24 A. D.	Emil Dietze,	967 First Avenue.	
25 A. D.	No nomination.		
26 A. D.	Anthony Gelirich,	324 East 73d Street.	
27 A. D.	No nomination.		
28 A. D.	William F. Ehret,	1,547 First Avenue,	
29 A. D.	No nomination.		
30 A. D.	Herman Wolter,	631 East 88th Street.	
31 A. D.	Adolph Kerby,	135 West 124th Street.	
32 A. D.	Christopher Dittman,	1,994 Second Avenue.	
33 A. D.	Albert Falke,	226 East 110th Street.	
34 A. D.	William Koller,	630 East 142d Street.	
35 A. D.	Emil Wetzel,	651 Courtlandt Avenue.	
Annex	No nomination.		

PROHIBITION.



EMBLEM—FOUNTAIN.

Office to be Filled.	Name of Candidate.	Residence.	Place of Business.
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	Francis E. Baldwin,	670 Euclid Av., Elmira,	Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Elmira.
Mayor	William T. Wardwell,	21 West 58th St.,	26 Broadway.
Comptroller	Albert H. Walker,	22 Linden St., Brooklyn,	17 Union Ave., B'klyn.
President of the Council.	Francis Crawford,	18th St., Wmsbridge,	24 East 42d St.
Justices of the Supreme Court, 1st Dist.	Thomas Drew Stetson, Charles E. Manierre,	794 Eighth Avenue, 26 West 50th Street,	22 Murray Street. 31 Nassau Street.
Justice of the Supreme Court, 2d Dist.	Coleridge A. Hart,	81 Columbia Hgts, Brooklyn,	98 Nassau St., N. Y.
Judges of the City Court	James H. Hardy, Thomas H. Eason, Patrick H. Lynch,	Ogden Ave., Highbridge, 696 East 140th St., 542 West 138th St.,	Ogden Ave., Highbridge. 696 E. 140th Street. 1,640 Amsterdam Ave.
County Clerk.	John E. Hanson,	844 East 134th Street,	78-80 Broad St.
Register	Charles E. Latimer,	102 West 48th St.	102 W. 48th St.
District Attorney.	Alfred L. Manierre,	26 West 50th Street,	31 Nassau St.
President of the Borough of Manhattan.	John McKee,	30 East 39th St.,	30 East 39th St.
President of the Borough of the Bronx.	Charles R. Durham,	48 Lorillard St.,	55 Liberty St.
Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan.	J. H. Yarrell, W. R. Inge Dalton, A. Worrall Palmer,	1,011 Park Avenue, 17 East 38th St. 477 West 145th St. 138 West 81st St.	1,011 Park Avenue. 17 East 38th St. 477 West 145th St. 138 W. 81st St.
Coroners, Borough of the Bronx	George A. Crump, Chas. Shirmer,	5th St., Wmsbridge, Bronxwood Park, Wmsbridge,	5th St., Wmsbridge. 359 West 42d St.
Justice of the Municipal Court, 11th Dist., Borough of Manhattan.	John McLaren,	87 Lawrence St.,	41 Courtlandt St.
Justice of the Municipal Court, 1st Dist., Borough of the Bronx.	No nomination.		
Justice of the Municipal Court, 2d Dist., Borough of the Bronx.	George M. Conover,	Woodlawn,	Woodlawn.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

1st District.	Timothy N. Holden,	294 E. B'way,	294 E. B'way.
	William S. Kellogg,	81 Madison St.,	37 Market St.
	George B. Hillard,	2,273 Seventh Ave.,	9 West 14th St.
	C. W. McLellan,	108 East 18th St.,	57 B'way.
2d District	George Gethin,	323 West 17th Street,	265 Sixth Avenue.
	Fletcher Hamlin,	357 West 24th St.,	357 W. 24th St.
	James T. Kingston,	693 First Avenue,	485 West 17th St.
3d District	Albert Wadhams,	1,293 Lexington Avenue,	Bible House.
	D. W. Couch,	321 East 50th Street,	321 East 50th St.
	E. Payson Porter,	306 West 104th St.,	195 B'way.
4th District	William Fred. Layton,	2,100 Boulevard,	1,640 Amsterdam Ave.
	James Shipman,	165 West 125th St.,	129th St., nr. 5th Ave.
5th District, Borough of the Bronx.	William MacElveen,	505 East 136th St.,	138th St. and Mott Ave.
	John H. Tienken,	Kelly St., nr. 165th St.,	Kelly St., nr. 165th St.
	Wilbur L. Varian,	18th St., W'msbridge,	24 E. 42d St.

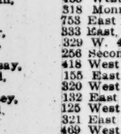
ASSEMBLY.

1 A. D.	Lars Larson,	11 Albany Street,	45 Cedar Street.
2 A. D.	David Miller,	13 Market Street,	
3 A. D.	William J. McNickle,	287 W. Houston St.,	253 Broadway.
4 A. D.	Elisha Seely,	200 Cherry Street,	200 Cherry Street.
5 A. D.	George R. Salv,	35 Bank Street,	35 Bank Street.
6 A. D.	John Glover,	243 Bowery,	243 Bowery.
7 A. D.	Fitzhugh Smith,	769 Greenwich Street,	769 Greenwich St.
8 A. D.	Arthur McKeon,	241 Broome Street.	241 Broome Street.
9 A. D.	Robert Alexander,	282 West 25th Street,	119 W. 24th St.
10 A. D.	Charles C. Austen,	1,696 Third Avenue,	
11 A. D.	William H. Mastin,	435 West 33d Street,	156 West 27th Street.
12 A. D.	James Gilkinson,	518 Monroe Street,	184 South Street.
13 A. D.	Fred A. Victor,	753 East 164th Street,	
14 A. D.	Henry W. Wilbur,	333 East 13th St.,	30 Lafayette Place.
15 A. D.	R. Watson Seage,	329 W. 44th St.,	241 West 23d St.
16 A. D.	Charles Mayer,	256 Second Street,	256 Second St.
17 A. D.	Mathew Lindsay,	418 Tenth Ave.,	170 Tenth Ave.
18 A. D.	W. G. Hildebrand,	155 East 18th St.,	155 East 18th St.
19 A. D.	John Wallace,	320 West 70th Street,	
20 A. D.	Everett N. Garnsey,	132 East 28th Street,	134 West 23d Street.
21 A. D.	Edward H. Mead,	125 West 106th St.,	262 Ninth Ave.
22 A. D.	Edward F. Malone.	321 East 48th St.,	96 Liberty St.
23 A. D.	George Munro.	469 West 157th St.,	4th and Greene Sts.
24 A. D.	S. S. Williams,	248 East 58th Street,	148 East 49th Street.
25 A. D.	Charles W. Fuess,	84 Gramercy Park,	84 Gramercy Park.
26 A. D.	William A. Koch,	309 East 6th St.,	106th St. & E. R.
27 A. D.	Egbert G. Barton,	80 East 54th Street,	233 Centre St.
28 A. D.	Charles Knappmann,	330 East 77th St.,	330 E. 77th St.
29 A. D.	Jeremiah T. Brooks,	1,068 Park Avenue,	1,068 Park Avenue.
30 A. D.	George W. Milligan,	506 East 86th Street,	817 East 17th Street.
31 A. D.	Henry H. Draper,	202 West 132d St.,	202 West 132d St.
32 A. D.	Theo. H. Mackey,	12 East 103d St.,	
33 A. D.	Charles N. Mozza,	172 E. 112th St.,	Fifth Avenue Hotel.
34 A. D.	Dellmer Crandall,	174 East 127th St.,	2,012 First Ave.
35 A. D.	Collin F. Jewell,	1624 St. & Grant Ave.,	156th St. & Sheridan Av.
1st Annex.	No nomination.		
2d Annex.	No nomination.		

ALDERMAN.

1 A. D.	George F. Carr,	222 Hudson St.,	222 Hudson Street,
2 A. D.	Reuben Johnson,	816 Water Street,	
3 A. D.	John M. Andrews,	19 Leroy Street,	883 Broadway.
4 A. D.	John C. Marshall,	62 Rutgers Street,	
5 A. D.	Alva Anes,	9 Jane Street,	265 Sixth Avenue.
6 A. D.	Henry Baumgartner,	96 East Houston Street,	444 Broadway.
7 A. D.	Aaron R. Lewis,	72 Seventh Av.,	72 Seventh Avenue.
8 A. D.	John Jaeger,	136 Chrystie Street,	136 Chrystie Street.
9 A. D.	William H. McNair,	356 W. 24th Street,	356 West 24th Street.
10 A. D.	Charles J. Leopold,	155 East 18th Street,	155 East 18th Street.
11 A. D.	Louis Dienert,	444 West 35th Street,	444 West 35th Street.
12 A. D.	John Hayes,	492 Grand Street,	
13 A. D.	Max G. Womack,	5 Spencer Place,	41 Beekman Street.
14 A. D.	George C. Faulkner,	93 Third Avenue,	93 Third Avenue.
15 A. D.	William Aylesworth,	409 West 48th Street,	115 Broadway.
16 A. D.	Wilhelm C. F. Retzlaff,	202 East 7th Street,	364-366 East Third St.
17 A. D.	Theophilus J. Manser,	769 Ninth Avenue,	767 Ninth Av
18 A. D.	John Benney,	350 East 19th St.,	350 East 19th Street.
19 A. D.	William C. McGregor,	410 West 58th Street,	50 Wall Street.
20 A. D.	Patrick J. O'Geary,	157 East 26th Street,	157 East 28th Street.
21 A. D.	A. F. Mead,	125 West 106th Street,	282 Ninth Ave.
22 A. D.	James Peterson,	837 First Avenue,	
23 A. D.	James P. Gillespie,	138 Edgecombe Ave.,	42 East 14th Street.
24 A. D.	George W. Strebel,	247 East 53d Street,	226 East 46th Street.
25 A. D.	Harry C. Taylor,	34 Union Square,	34 Union Square.
26 A. D.	Frank Du Souchet,	173 East 74th Street,	173 East 74th Street.
27 A. D.	William Forbes,	497 Sixth Avenue,	497 Sixth Ave.
28 A. D.	Joseph W. Dunwoody,	436 East 80th Street,	71st St. & Avenue A.
29 A. D.	W. J. Clarke,	366 West 55th Street,	120 Liberty Street.
30 A. D.	John Koch,	428 East 85th Street,	428 East 85th Street.
31 A. D.	Albert T. Hull,	63 West 124th Street,	97 Cedar Street.
32 A. D.	Alex A. Lowande,	1,739 Lexington Ave.,	317 West 125th Street.
33 A. D.	I. D. Sage,	2,073 Third Avenue,	2,073 Third Ave.
34 A. D.	Andrew J. Storms,	172 St. Ann's Avenue,	Sixth Ave. & 14th St.
35 A. D.	Jesse H. Stout,	668 Courtlandt Ave.,	668 Courtlandt Ave.
Annex	No nomination.		

UNITED DEMOCRACY.



EMBLEM—LIBERTY BELL.

Office to be Filled.	Name of Candidates.	Residence.	Place of Business.
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	No nomination.	51 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn.	115 Broadway.
Mayor	Alfred B. Cruikshank.	255 E. 78th Street,	41 Park Row.
Comptroller	John G. Boyd.	Whitestone, N. Y.	Whitestone, N. Y.
President of the Council.	Winfield S. Overton,	62 West 83d Street.	Temple Court.
Justices of the Supreme Court, 1st Dist.	William F MacRae. No nomination.		
Justice of the Supreme Court, 2d Dist.	Ezra A. Tuttle.	193 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.	220 Broadway.
Judges of the City Court	Louis Levene. No nomination.	296 Madison Street.	293 Broadway.
Sheriff	Thomas F. Smith.	69 East 95th Street,	58 Clinton Place.
County Clerk	Charles Reilly.	606 Water Street.	606 Water Street.
Register	Julius Bernstein.	227 East 76th Street,	227 East 76th Street.
District Attorney	James A. Gray.	Decatur Avenue, n. of Travers Street,	280 Broadway.
President of the Borough of Manhattan.	Francis T. Higgins.	306 West 35th Street,	461 Eighth Avenue.
President of the Borough of the Bronx.	No nomination.		
Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan.	John J. Brennan.	249 West 11th Street.	249 West 11th Street.
	Richard Newman,	2,068 Third Avenue,	2,068 Third Avenue.
	David Lloyd,	58 Manhattan Avenue,	58 Manhattan Avenue.
	Richard F. Murphy,	241 East 81st Street,	241 East 81st Street.
Coroners Borough of the Bronx.	No nominations.		
Justice of the Municipal Court, 11th Dist., Borough of Manhattan.	No nomination.		
Justice of the Municipal Court, 1st Dist., Borough of the Bronx.	Richard N. Arnow,	Bartow,	150 Nassau Street.
Justice of the Municipal Court, 2d Dist., Borough of the Bronx.	No nomination.		

ELECTION NOTICES.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

1st District.	Patrick T. Cunningham,	451 Grand St.,	443 Grand Street.
	Max J. Porges,	168 Forsyth Street,	36 Rivington St.
	August Buermann.	89 Columbia St.,	509 Grand Street.
	John J. Gallagher,	31 Carmine Street.	31 Carmine Street.
2d District.	William Francis Byrne,	420 West 44th St.	420 West 44th Street.
	Andrew Joseph Hussey,	422 West 33d Street,	422 West 33d Street.
	John A. Connolly,	163 East 83d Street,	137 Centre Street.
3d District.	Daniel Clancy,	327 East 19th St.,	327 East 19th St.
	Thomas Markey,	1093 Second Avenue,	1093 Second Avenue.
	No nomination.		
4th District.	No nomination.		
	No nomination.		
5th District, Borough of the Bronx.	No nomination.		
	No nomination.		
	No nomination.		

ASSEMBLY.

1 A. D.	No nomination.		
2 A. D.	Isaac E. Bermant,	82 Mulberry Street,	261 Broadway.
3 A. D.	Bernard Lynch,	309 Spring Street,	56 Clinton Market.
4 A. D.	Patrick H. Murphy,	47 Jackson Street,	47 Jackson Street.
5 A. D.	No nomination.		
6 A. D.	No nomination.		
7 A. D.	James E. Winans,	400 West 17th Street,	400 West 17th Street.
8 A. D.	Charles S. Adler,	19 Orchard Street,	237 Mercer Street.
9 A. D.	Thomas Lynch,	459 West 26th Street,	63 Fifth Avenue.
10 A. D.	No nomination.		
11 A. D.	Edgar B. Meyer,	365 West 32d Street,	365 West 32d Street.
12 A. D.	David Steckler,	51 Willett Street,	391 Grand Street.
13 A. D.	John C. Hackett,	539 Tenth Avenue,	539 Tenth Avenue.
14 A. D.	Francis L. Maloney,	309 East 9th Street,	Plymouth St., B'klyn.
15 A. D.	Hugh Scott,	323 West 44th Street,	323 West 44th Street.
16 A. D.	Sigmund Spreng,	621 Fifth Street,	621 Fifth Street.
17 A. D.	Henry S. Garland,	428 West 52d Street,	428 West 52d Street.
18 A. D.	Francis M. Duffy,	420 East 19th Street,	323 Broadway.
19 A. D.	No nomination.		
20 A. D.	Alexander Stewart,	201 East 84th Street,	201 East 84th Street.
21 A. D.	No nomination.		
22 A. D.	Charles Shongood,	346 East 43d Street,	94 Bowery.
23 A. D.	No nomination.		
24 A. D.	Morris H. Hart,	933 Third Avenue,	69 West 125th Street.
25 A. D.	Percy J. Hall,	41 East 21st Street,	6 Barclay Street.
26 A. D.	Frederick Rall,	240 East 76th Street,	32 and 34 Frankfort St.
27 A. D.	No nomination.		
28 A. D.	No nomination.		
29 A. D.	No nomination.		
30 A. D.	No nomination.		
31 A. D.	No nomination.		
32 A. D.	Eugene A. Johnson,	201 East 102d Street,	201 East 102d Street.
33 A. D.	Otto Ohliger,	352 Pleasant Avenue,	352 Pleasant Avenue.
34 A. D.	Lyman W. Redington,	2,113 Fifth Avenue,	45 Pine Street.
35 A. D.	No nomination.		
1st Annex	No nomination.		
2d Annex	No nomination.		

ALDERMAN.

1 A. D.	James Petty,	35 Washington Street,	Foot Liberty St.
2 A. D.	No nomination.		
3 A. D.	Thomas Dwyer,	34 Clarkson St.,	34 Clarkson St.
4 A. D.	William H. Spencer,	380 Cherry St.,	47 Beekman St.
5 A. D.	No nomination.		
6 A. D.	No nomination.		
7 A. D.	John J. Hannon,	401 West 16th Street,	439 West 16th Street.
8 A. D.	Pierre A. Siegelstein,	85 Rivington St.,	85 Rivington St.
9 A. D.	James E. Dougherty,	515 West 20th Street,	Post Office, Sta. E.
10 A. D.	Frederick L. Marshall,	57 Seventh St.,	57 Seventh St.
11 A. D.	John J. Murphy,	306 West 35th Street.	44th St. & 1st Av.
12 A. D.	Edward Mandel,	524 Grand Street,	203 B'way.
13 A. D.	Frederick Haffner,	277 West 39th Street,	600 Eighth Avenue.
14 A. D.	Jacob Kunzenman,	157 First Av.,	157 First Av.
15 A. D.	Peter Sternheim,	356 W. 45th St.,	356 W. 45th St.
16 A. D.	John J. Keery,	395 East 8th St.,	395 East 8th St.
17 A. D.	Edward McArdle,	559 W. 50th St.,	
18 A. D.	Peter McCullough,	521 East 16th Street,	Foot 14th St., E. R.
19 A. D.	No nomination.		
20 A. D.	Thomas Murtha,	348 East 34th Street,	348 E. 34th St.
21 A. D.	No nomination.		
22 A. D.	Nicholas Herrick,	238 E. 41st St.,	238 E. 41st St.
23 A. D.	No nomination.		
24 A. D.	George C. Smith,	972 Third Avenue,	60 Wall Street.
25 A. D.	No nomination.		
26 A. D.	Adolph Koch,	1,295 Third Avenue,	1,295 Third Av.
27 A. D.	No nomination.		
28 A. D.	No nomination.		
29 A. D.	No nomination.		
30 A. D.	No nomination.		
31 A. D.	No nomination.		
32 A. D.	Timothy D. Gleeson,	244 East 104th St.,	244 E. 104th St.
33 A. D.	Joseph Charles Israel,	208 E. 115th Street,	203 E. 115th St.
34 A. D.	No nomination.		
35 A. D.	No nomination.		
Annex	William Eberle,	Green Av. & 5th St.,	Main Av. & 2d St., Westchester.

CITIZENS' UNION.

EMBLEM—STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Office to be Filled.	Name of Candidate.	Residence.	Place of Business.
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	No nomination.		
Mayor	Seth Low.	30 East 64th Street,	116th St. & Boulevard.
Comptroller	Charles S. Fairchild,	76 Clinton Place,	46 Wall Street.
President of the Council	John H. Schumann,	179 Penn St., Brooklyn,	Marcy & Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.
Justices of the Supreme Court, 1st Dist.	Charles H. Van Brunt, George P. Andrews,	10 East 46th Street, 5 West 37th Street,	111 Fifth Avenue. County Court House.
Justice of the Supreme Court, 2d Dist.	No nomination.		
Judges of the City Court	Joseph Fettretch, S. Stanwood Menken,	808 Lexington Ave., 871 West End Avenue,	41 Park Row. 111 B'way.
Sheriff	Edward F. McSweeney,	610 W. 147th St.	Barge Office.
County Clerk	Benjamin E. Hall,	571 Park Avenue,	32 Nassau Street.
Register	Paul Goepel,	2350 Seventh Ave.,	280 B'way.
District Attorney	Austen G. Fox,	45 West 33d St.,	45 Wall Street.
President of the Borough of Manhattan.	Robert J. Hoguet,	Foot West 141st St.,	9 Mercer St.
President of the Borough of the Bronx.	John E. Eustis,	Sedgwick Ave., Morris Heights,	80 Broadway.
Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan	Alfred E. Thayer, Cyrus John Strong, William Henry Terry, Levi Francis Warner,	147 West 84th Street, 60 West 75th St. 210 E. 115th Street, 139 W. 21st St.,	Criminal Ct. Building. 60 West 75th St. 156 Fifth Avenue. 137 Centre Street.
Coroners, Borough of the Bronx	Emory L. Ernhout, Patrick J. Byrne,	2298 S. Boulevard, 352 Willis Ave.,	2298 S. Boulevard. 352 Willis Ave.
Justice of the Municipal Court, 11th Dist., Borough of Manhattan.	Francis J. Worcester,	462 W. 144th St.,	309 B'way.
Justice of the Municipal Court, 1st Dist., Borough of the Bronx.	William W. Penfield,	Wakefield,	White Plains Road, Wakefield.
Justice of the Municipal Court, 2d Dist., Borough of the Bronx.	William G. McCrea,	Sedgwick Avenue, near Hampden St.,	90 W. B'way.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

1st District.	Louis A. Hauser,	226 E 10th Street,	158 Second Avenue.
	Charles Bacigalupo,	101 Park Street,	26½ Mulberry St.
	Harry D. Kramer,	431½ Grand Street,	201 Sixth Avenue.
	Richard H. Derby,	8 East 40th St.,	9 W. 35th St.,
2d District.	Frederick F. Culver,	418 W. 20th St.,	80 Broadway.
	Robert Miller,	645 Eighth Avenue,	280 Broadway.
	Rudolph E. Schirmer,	241 East 17th St.,	35 Union Square.
3d District.	Samuel H. Phillips,	170 East 96th St.,	170 E. 96th St.
	Harry W. Roseborn,	246 East 48th St.,	114 Nassau St.
	Meyer Jonasson,	961 Madison Avenue,	817 Broadway.
4th District.	Percival Knauth,	302 West 76th Street,	13 William Street.
	Henry C. F. Koch,	224 Lenox Av.,	136 W. 125th St.
	William C. Hoefling,	614 East 138th St.,	614 E. 138th St.
5th District.	Jacob D. Patterson,	St. Owens Pl., Wakefield,	St. Owens Pl., Wakefield.
	Herman Julich,	1039 Tinton Ave.,	16 & 18 W. 3d St.

ASSEMBLY.

1 A. D.	Martin J. McCoy,	28 Varick Street,	396 Bowery.
2 A. D.	No nomination.		
3 A. D.	William Robert Clendening,	57 Morton Street,	144 Franklin Street.
4 A. D.	Edward Cotter,	183½ Cherry Street,	71 Cherry Street.
5 A. D.	George L. Wilcox,	250 W. 11th St.,	250 W. 11th St.
6 A. D.	Jacob Lutz,	135 Crosby Street,	11 E. Houston St.
7 A. D.	John Watson,	335 W. 19th St.,	3 East 34th St.
8 A. D.	Charles S. Adler,	19 Orchard St.,	237 Mercer St.
9 A. D.	No nomination.		
10 A. D.	David Kull, Jr.,	67 First Ave.,	67 First Ave.
11 A. D.	George Burgess,	442 West 33d St.,	398 Ninth Ave.
12 A. D.	David Steckler,	51 Willett St.,	391 Grand St.
13 A. D.	John M. Wandell,	509 West 42d St.,	197 West St.
14 A. D.	John Becker,	340 East Ninth St.,	340 E. 9th St
15 A. D.	Alfred L. Thompson,	309 West 51st St.,	Madison Av., cor. 49th St.
16 A. D.	David Kelt,	256 East 4th Street,	256 E. 4th St.
17 A. D.	John J. Flynn,	410 West 55th St.,	345 West 54th St.
18 A. D.	G. Monroe Royce,	145 East 18th Street,	47 Lafayette Place.
19 A. D.	Perez M. Stewart,	662 West End Avenue,	459 Boulevard.
20 A. D.	No nomination.		
21 A. D.	William M. Bennett,	13 West 84th Street,	100 Broadway.
22 A. D.	Jacob Kelber,	869 First Ave.,	869 First Ave.
23 A. D.	Mark J. Lowenthal,	536 West 128th Street,	443 B'way.
24 A. D.	Leon Cohen,	353 East 56th Street,	William & John Sts.
25 A. D.	John A. Wekes, Jr.,	47 East 20th Street,	58 Wall Street.
26 A. D.	No nomination.		
27 A. D.	Francis E. Laimbeer,	251 West 50th Street,	206 Broadway.
28 A. D.	No nomination.		
29 A. D.	Alfred F. Seligsberg,	1,063 Madison Ave.,	44 Broad Street.
30 A. D.	Charles E. Becherer,	227 East 87th Street,	443 East 88th Street.
31 A. D.	No nomination.		
32 A. D.	No nomination.		
33 A. D.	Harry N. Herber.	407 East 117th Street,	42 W. B'way.
34 A. D.	William G. Kirkland,	2,093 Lexington Ave.,	115 Nassau St.
35 A. D.	Charles H. Crouln,	2,496 Fulton Ave.,	59 Liberty St.
1st Annex.	No nomination.		
2d Annex.	William J. Graney,	Dobbs Ferry,	Dobbs Ferry.

ALDERMAN.

1 A. D.	Samuel C. Davis,	109 Varick St.	329 Canal St.
2 A. D.	John C. Gabler,	41 Rose St.,	28 Beaver St.
3 A. D.	John A. Fluckiger,	6 Leroy St.,	248 Bleecker St.
4 A. D.	Julius Blumberg,	151 Madison St.,	246 Grand St.
5 A. D.	Francis C. Huntington,	804 B'way,	48 Wall St.
6 A. D.	James A. Dowling,	51 E. Houston St.	289 Elizabeth St.
7 A. D.	Thomas Fitzpatrick,	94 Bank St.,	287 Fourth Ave.
8 A. D.	Pierre A. Siegelstein,	85 Rivington St.,	85 Rivington St.
9 A. D.	Wm. Wilberforce Smith,	350 West 22d Street,	32 Pine Street.
10 A. D.	User Marcus,	113 Delancey St.,	49 Second Street.
11 A. D.	William H. Fearns,	468 W. 22d St.,	468 W. 22d St.
12 A. D.	Edward Handel,	524 Grand Street,	203 Broadway.
13 A. D.	Charles Saltman,	604 Eleventh Ave.,	604 11th Ave.
14 A. D.	Frederick W. Kister,	168 Avenue A,	176 Avenue A.
15 A. D.	William Baguley,	425 West 47th St.,	425 West 47th St.
16 A. D.	Phillip L. Schick,	117 Columbia St.,	140 Nassau St.
17 A. D.	Patrick E. O'Brien,	433 West 50th St.,	433 W. 50th St.
18 A. D.	Thomas F. Commerford,	413 East 14th St.	County Court House.
19 A. D.	Howard P. Okie,	257 West End Avenue,	35 Nassau St.
20 A. D.	James Winfield Irwin,	107 East 33d St.,	46 Harrison St.
21 A. D.	William G. Ver Planck,	315 West 90th Street,	31 Nassau Street.
22 A. D.	Eugene J. McCormack,	319 E. 49th St.,	963 First Avenue.
23 A. D.	Collin H. Woodward,	473 West 145th St.,	306 West 145th St.
24 A. D.	Benj. M. Jacobson,	420 East 59th St.,	424 East 59th St.
25 A. D.	P. Tecumseh Sherman,	126 East 27th St.,	59 Wall Street.
26 A. D.	Joseph Killah,	814 East 72d St.,	456 Cherry St.
27 A. D.	Joseph Oatman,	714 Seventh Ave.,	1,556 B'way.
28 A. D.	John Frederick Goode,	235 E. 76th St.,	235 E. 76th St.
29 A. D.	Homer Folks,	53 East 87th Street,	105 East 22d St.
30 A. D.	Edward J. Price,	543 East 85th St.,	168 Elm Street.
31 A. D.	Henry C. Wefsman,	2,248 Seventh Ave.,	2,248 Seventh Ave.
32 A. D.	Herman Robinson,	2,068 Second Ave.,	2,068 Second Ave.
33 A. D.	No nomination.		
34 A. D.	Joseph Bartels,	952 East 149th St.,	
35 A. D.	Frederick Von Beestern,	617 East 148th St.,	617 East 148th St.
Annex	No nomination.		

THE DEMOCRACY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

EMBLEM—ROOSTER.

Office to be Filled.	Name of Candidate.	Residence.	Place of Business.
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	No nomination.		
Mayor	Henry George,	Shore Road, Ft. Hamilton, Brooklyn,	Shore Road, Ft. Hamilton, Brooklyn.
Comptroller	Charles W. Dayton,	13 Mt. Morris Park, West,	20 Broad St.
President of the Council	Jerome O'Neill,	3 Manhattan St.,	20 E. 42d St.
Justices of the Supreme Court, 1st Dist.	Charles H. Van Brunt, George P. Andrews,	10 East 46th St., 5 West 37th St.,	111 Fifth Ave. County Ct. House.
Justice of the Supreme Court, 2d Dist.	No nomination.		
Judges of the City Court	Joseph Fettretch, S. Stanwood Menken,	808 Lexington Ave., 871 West End Avenue,	41 Park Row, 111 Broadway.
Sheriff	Edward F. McSweeney,	610 West 147th St.,	Barge Office.
County Clerk	Benjamin E. Hall,	571 Park Avenue	32 Nassau Street.
Register	Richard H

ELECTION NOTICES.

Macdougal Street, from West Third Street to Bleecker Street, Bleecker Street, Carmine Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, east and west sides of Bedford Street, from West Houston to Carmine Street, Downing Street, from Varick Street to Bleecker Street, Bleecker Street, Cottage Place, West Houston Street, and Varick Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Bleecker Street, Cornelia Street, Sixth Avenue, Carmine Street, south side of Bleecker Street, from Downing Street to Carmine Street, Carmine Street, from Bleecker Street to Bedford Street, and Bedford Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Bedford Street, Carmine Street, Varick Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Hudson Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Hudson Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Bleecker Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bedford Street, Commerce Street, Bleecker Street, Morton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grove Street, Bleecker Street, Commerce Street, Bedford Street, Barrow Street, and Hudson Street.

Fourth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of Cherry Street, from Catharine Slip to Market Slip, Market Slip, East River, Catharine Slip, and east side of Catharine Street, from East River to Hamilton Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Mechanic Alley, Cherry Street, the north and south sides of Hamilton Street, from Catharine to Market Street, and Catharine Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Pike Street, Jackson Street, Market Street, Madison Street, and Birmingham Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Pike Street, Henry Street, Birmingham Street, Madison Street, and Market Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Rutgers Street, East Broadway, and Market Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Rutgers Street, Madison Street, and Pike Street, and East Broadway.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Madison Street, from the west side of Jefferson Street to the west sides of Rutgers Street, from Madison to Monroe Street, Monroe Street, and Pike Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Rutgers Street, Rutgers Slip, East River, Market Slip, Cherry Street, and Mechanic Alley.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the north and south sides of Monroe Street, from Rutgers Street to Jefferson Street, west side of Jefferson Street from Madison Street to Monroe Street, Monroe Street, Jefferson Street, East River, Rutgers Slip, and Rutgers Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Jefferson Street, from Jefferson Street to Montgomery Street, Clinton Street, Monroe Street, and Jefferson Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Clinton Street, East Broadway, Jefferson Street, Madison Street, and Rutgers Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Montgomery Street, Henry Street, Jefferson Street, East Broadway, and Clinton Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Grand Street, Henry Street, and Montgomery Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Scammel Street, Madison Street, Montgomery Street, Monroe Street, Clinton Street, north and south sides of Madison Street, from Clinton Street to Montgomery Street, and east and west sides of Montgomery Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Montgomery Street, Cherry Street, Scammel Street, Water Street, Gouverneur Slip, East River, and Clinton Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Scammel Street, Monroe Street, Gouverneur Street, Cherry Street, and Montgomery Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Jackson Street, Madison Street, and Scammel Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Jackson Street, Monroe Street, and Scammel Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Jackson Street, Cherry Street, and Gouverneur Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cherry Street, Jackson Street, Jackson Slip, East River, Gouverneur Slip, Water Street, and Scammel Street.

Fifth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Tenth Street, Bleecker Street, Grove Street, and Hudson Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Perry Street, West Fourth Street, Charles Street, Bleecker Street, West Tenth Street, and Hudson Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Street, West Eleventh Street, West Fourth Street, Perry Street, and Hudson Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighth Avenue, Bleecker Street, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, West Thirteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twelfth Street, West Fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twelfth Street, West Fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, University Place, East Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Twelfth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fourteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fourteenth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fourteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, East Tenth Street, University Place, Clinton Place, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clinton Place, University Place, Waverley Place, Macdougal Street, West Washington Place, and Sixth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Washington Place, Macdougal Street, Waverley Place, University Place, West Fourth Street, West Broadway, West Third Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninth Street, Fourth Avenue, Bowery, East Fourth Street, Broadway, West Third Street, West Broadway, West Fourth Street, and University Place.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth Street, Fourth Avenue, East Ninth Street, and University Place.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventh Street, Third Avenue, and Fourth Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Eleventh Street, and Fourth Avenue.

Sixth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Chrystie Street, from Canal Street to Division Street, Division Street, Bowery, and the north and south sides of Bayard Street, from Bowery to Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Canal Street, from Bowery to Chrystie Street, and the east side of Bowery, from Bayard to Canal Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Chrystie Street, Canal Street, and Bowery.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Elizabeth Street, Hester Street, Bowery, Canal Street, and Mott Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Mott Street, Canal Street, and Baxter Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Marion Street, Centre Street, Grand Street, Baxter Street, Canal Street, and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Mulberry Street, Broome Street, Mott Street, Grand Street, Centre Street, and Marion Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Bowery, Hester Street, Elizabeth Street, Grand Street, and Mott Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Chrystie Street, Grand Street, and Bowery.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Bowery, Broome Street, and Mulberry Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Bowery, north side of Spring Street, from Bowery to Mulberry Street, and east and west sides of Mott Street, from Spring Street to Prince Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Mulberry Street, Prince Street, and Elizabeth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Elizabeth Street, Prince Street, and Mulberry Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Bowery, Prince Street, and Elizabeth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Chrystie Street, Rivington Street, and Bowery.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Forsyth Street, Stanton Street, and Bowery.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First Street, First Avenue, East Houston Street, Eldridge Street, Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, East Houston Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, First Avenue, First Street, and Second Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, Second Avenue, East Houston Street, and First Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Bowery, East Houston Street, and First Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, Bowery, Bleecker Street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, Second Avenue, Second Street, and Bowery.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Fourth Street, and Bowery.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth Street, Second Avenue, Fifth Street, and Bowery.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourth Street, Second Avenue, Sixth Street, and Bowery.

Seventh Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Tenth Street, Hudson Street, Barrow Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Perry Street, West Fourth Street, Charles Street, Hudson Street, West Tenth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eleventh Street, Hudson Street, Charles Street, Greenwich Street, Perry Street, and Washington Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Street, West Eleventh Street, Washington Street, Perry Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twelfth Street, Greenwich Street, Bank Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Street, West Twelfth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Hudson Street, Jane Street, Eighth Avenue, Hudson Street, West Eleventh Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirteenth Street, West Fourth Street, Jane Street, and Hudson Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirteenth Street, Hudson Street, Horatio Street, and Washington Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Hudson Street, West Thirteenth Street, Washington Street, Horatio Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fourth Street, West Thirteenth Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fourteenth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventeenth Street, Tenth Avenue, east and west sides of Tenth Avenue to West Sixteenth Street, north and south sides of West Sixteenth Street to Ninth Avenue, West Fourteenth Street, and the Hudson or North River.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Seventeenth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventeenth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Eighteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth Street, west side of Ninth Avenue, from West Sixteenth Street to West Eighteenth Street, north side of West Eighteenth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue, West Seventeenth Street, and the Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventeenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventeenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Nineteenth Street, West Eighteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

Eighth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Eldridge Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Forsyth Street, Hester Street, Eldridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Ludlow Street, Hester Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Allen Street, Grand Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, West Broadway, Spring Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Broadway.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Spring Street, and West Broadway.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, West Broadway, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and West Broadway.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thompson Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, and Thomp

ELECTION NOTICES.

nue, East Twenty-eighth Street, East River, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of East Twenty-ninth street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, west side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-eighth Street to East Thirtieth Street, East Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth Street, East River, East Twenty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth Street, East River, East Twenty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Third Avenue, west side of Third Avenue, from East Thirtieth Street to East Thirty-first Street, south side of East Thirtieth Street, from Third Avenue to Second Avenue, the north side of East Twenty-ninth Street, from Second Avenue to Lexington Avenue, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Thirtieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-first Street, East River, East Thirty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Thirty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third Street, East River, East Thirty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-second Street, Third Avenue, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, and Third Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue, East River, East Thirty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-fifth Street, from Second Avenue to East River, East River, north side of East Thirty-fourth Street, East River, Third Avenue and Second Avenue, from East Thirty-fourth Street to East Thirty-fifth Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth Street, East River, East Thirty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-sixth Street, from Lexington Avenue to Second Avenue, west side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-fifth Street to East Thirty-ninth Street, north and west sides of Third Avenue, from East Thirty-fourth Street to East Thirty-fifth Street, east and west sides of Third Avenue, from East Thirty-fifth Street to East Thirty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Thirty-seventh Street, second Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Thirty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Thirty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Third Avenue, East Thirty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, Third Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Fiftieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Fiftieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, Second Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, Third Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, Second Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Third Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Second Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, Third Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, Third Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, Third Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, Second Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Third Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Second Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the

ELECTION NOTICES.

East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the north and south sides of East One Hundred and Ninth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, the west side of Second Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighth Street to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Pleasant Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, First Avenue, and Randall's Island.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Pleasant Avenue, the north and south sides of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Pleasant Avenue, the east side of Pleasant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the north side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the east and west sides of Third Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the south side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue, and the east side of Third Avenue from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, east and west sides of Lexington Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Park Avenue, and Park Avenue.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, College Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and College Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Courtlandt Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Cauldwell Avenue, Westchester Avenue, and Third Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Beach Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, and Westchester Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Westchester Avenue, Bronx River, the East River or Long Island Sound, Bungay Street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Beach Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, College Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, College Avenue, and Railroad Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Melrose Avenue, and Morris Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, and Courtlandt Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Courtlandt Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and College Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, College Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, College Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Bergen Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Bergen Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Bergen Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Bergen Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Bergen Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Bergen Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Bergen Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Bergen Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Bergen Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Bergen Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Bergen Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Bergen Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and First Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and First Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Hudson River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Hudson River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Hudson River.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Hudson River.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Hudson River, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Hudson River.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Hudson River, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Hudson River.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Park Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Twelfth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Hudson River.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Eleventh Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Twelfth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Tenth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eleventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Ninth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tw

DISTRUST IN POLITICS

Prof. Felix Adler Deplores Its Growth Among Certain Classes of Americans.

BLACKMAIL OR CONFISCATION

Levies by the Political Machines and the Pusillanimity of the Victims Denounced—Citizens' Movement Welcomed—A Glowing Tribute to Henry George.

"The Distrust of American Institutions Among Certain Classes of Americans" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's address yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall. A large audience was present, and the utterances of the speaker were listened to with the closest attention. Prof. Adler said, in substance:

"There are physical distempers to which at some time or other every man is prone. At times these are but temporary disorders, which slight remedies easily overcome, but occasionally they develop into a state when they are unusually slow to leave the body and when their penetrating effects are terribly severe. In such an event we have simply received a warning that our recuperative powers have been impaired and our resisting capacity has been diminished. It is then we must look carefully to see what ails us and it is then we have some cause for anxiety.

"It is quite true that in a metropolis there are many ignorant persons and many criminals, but then consider the number of intelligent, sound persons, the healthy element in this community, and the powers of its resources. Why should it be so hard to suppress the other element? In diagnosing this particular form of disease, every one is justified in giving his honest expressions. In considering, not the present election, but political history, why is it that after evil had been expelled it should have an opportunity to return. How is it that press and men have for the past few weeks been fighting with might and main to prevent—what? The criminal classes from gaining the upper hand.

"In my opinion it is the distrust that is becoming more pronounced in our political institutions. People do not proclaim it from the housetops, but no one is more decorously in sympathy with the democratic principle than the one who secretly distrusts it. No one is more openly for equality than he who under his breath calls it a myth and a fraud. Many who now think that our democratic institutions are farcical not only believe this, but act accordingly. The little mask should be torn from their faces and these sinister foes of democracy should be made to feel that their little trick is known.

Corruption of the Masses.

"In this election there are conditions, but it has been forgotten that back of these conditions are opinions, and the most dangerous of these opinions is the one that the corruption of the masses is necessary to the existence of the classes. It would be absurdly unjust to give color to the expression that the wealthy class is responsible for this opinion or that the wealthy men are responsible for this distrust. For who has canvassed their opinions? I speak not of a class, but of those whose specific acts show them to be so responsible.

"It seems truly shocking, Machiavelian, that such an opinion should exist, but it does. Many have shown it to be their desire that there should be an aristocracy in this country, and to prove it have merged themselves with the aristocracy of other countries. Many do other things that proclaim their disloyalty to democratic institutions. Then comes the cause for the expression that the corruption of the masses is necessary to the existence of the classes. The masses are envious, their main sin is covetousness, and it is further enhanced in a republic where the people think they are on an absolute equality with their neighbors.

"If there is then this envy and this sin of covetousness what protection is there for the cunning few who have risen in point of wealth above their neighbors? Under a monarchy, of course, they rely upon force, but in this Republic how can you prevent the greed of the masses from spoliating the wealth of the few? Force is out of the question. Intrigue and fraud are the only alternatives, and the instrument of these is naturally the machine politician. The wealthy classes need them, and if these blackmailers did not exist we should have to train them like the bacilli of diseases. We would have to establish schools where they could be taught their art, because it is better to pay blackmail than to stand confiscation. It is easier to purchase the leader than to satisfy the cupidity of a whole people.

Rights of Property Safe.

"With all that I do not believe that the rights of property are at all endangered, though their safety depends upon how the owners behave. I deny that there is any danger of spoliation or confiscation. Why, then, this fear? What ails our real leaders, and why is the machine such a power? The answer is that many of the owners of property are not champions of property. Those that assume the right to speak for vested interests have no right to speak or assume that character. They are not pleading for property but for possession, and there is a vast difference between property and possession. Even a robber may be possessed of something, but property is that which one has honestly acquired. He who has property of that kind need not be afraid.

"The question naturally arises, 'Why is it that great financial institutions and men whose business will stand the light of day will pay blackmail?' The general answer is, To protect the interests of property, and to prevent unjust suspicions relative to their business or their solvency from spreading abroad. This is wrong. The true reason is that such men are pusillanimous. If they had a little more manliness they would say no. Of course, there are other corporations who seek to protect their own interests in other ways, such as obtaining franchises, privileges, &c. Between them and the machine the alliance is natural.

"Fortunately, however, there are men who are above petty considerations, who have a higher conception of the manner in which the masses must be dealt with, and who have refrained from paying tribute to blackmailers. It is one of the great advantages of the Citizens' movement that this better class of men has been brought to the front. And if it be true that the future of our Republic depends upon this class it is, indeed, a great accomplishment of the Citizens' Union. This is not the place to speak of individual merits, but of the leader of this movement it may be said that he is the harbinger of the return into politics of a class that we have sadly missed, of a class that despises the distinction between classes and masses."

In conclusion Prof. Adler delivered a eulogy on the late Henry George, in the course of which he said:

"The campaign is drawing to an end. The excited feeling has reached a pitch of strange intensity. Just at this moment, when clamor and voices were loudest, a hush followed. The angel of death has removed one of the foremost leaders in the struggle, and the weird light of tragedy illumines the field. Concerning Henry George's theories opinions differ. There are some who think that he was the man who discovered the golden key that unlocks the stronghold of political salvation. His disciples carried on his work with the zeal of the evangelists. Like the missionaries to the heathens, they go through the world pitying their opponents, being firm in their belief that Henry George's is the only remedy for a return from misery. Others do not share this view, but to the honorable man, friends and opponents, for foes he had none, unite in paying from their heart tribute to his memory. This tribute is well deserved."

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

The New Edifice of the Lutheran Congregation of the Atonement.

The cornerstone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. H. Knubel, the pastor. The Luther League Choral Union furnished the music. The Rev. G. Q. Wenner of Christ Church offered prayer. The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, President of the New York and New Jersey Synod, delivered the address. The other speakers were the Rev. J. J. Young of St. John's Lutheran Church and the Rev. C. Armand Miller of Holy Trinity Church.

The new church will be of white limestone, 66 by 85 feet in dimensions, and pure Gothic in architecture. It will seat 600 persons in the main auditorium. There will be a Sunday school room and class rooms. The congregation will occupy the basement for services on Dec. 6, the first anniversary of its founding.

THE QUESTION SHARPLY DEFINED.

The Rev. Mr. Bridgman Says It Is One of Foul or Good Government.

The Rev. Charles D. W. Bridgman preached yesterday morning in the Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on "Thy Kingdom Come." He said in part:

"And there are times when it is not individual life, but the life of communities and of States that we have to do with in our zeal for the kingdom. Such a crisis confronts us to-day. It is a time of impressive and subduing solemnity. The character of the government of this immense city, affecting as it must very deeply the life and the character of the people, is to be determined for years by the decision which shall come from the ballot boxes this week. The question is sharply defined, and unmistakably clear. After all the confusing voices of oratory, and of the press, it still remains as it was at the outset—a question, not of national policy, but of municipal government; not of party, but of ethical principle; a question, in short, whether those who once made the name of this city a synonym of corruption and the reproach of the nation shall be brought back in triumph, and endowed with a mightier power.

"Foul or good government is the issue we face. The partisan or the patriot; the man who represents those who decry all attempts at reform, or the man who is pledged not by work only, but by his whole life, to serve the welfare of this people—these are the figures that stand in your sight appealing for favor. Between them your choice lies. As God-fearing men, as those on whom rests the solemn responsibility of determining in your measure what the destiny of this mighty city shall be with its three million of people, whom will you choose?

SERVICES AT ST. MATTHEW'S.

The Union with St. Ann's Church Finally Consummated.

The first services since the union of the Episcopal Churches of St. Ann and St. Matthew were held yesterday in the latter edifice, in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park.

The Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, the retiring rector; the Rev. Edward H. Krans, the rector of the consolidated parishes, and a number of other clergymen took part. Before the services the retiring rector made a farewell address to the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Krans, in the course of his sermon, dwelt on the union of the two parishes, by which either as a separate congregation had ceased to exist. He then sketched the history and work of both parishes. At the close of the service the two rectors shook hands with the members of the congregation in the vestibule of the church.

A NON-SECTARIAN ORDER.

Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip —Its Coming Convention.

The Federal Convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip will be held at Reading, Penn., beginning Nov. 11. The brotherhood is similar in conception and purpose to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is the older organization, and its work is confined to the Episcopal Church.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip is interdenominational, and no less than seventeen distinct denominations are represented in its membership. It was organized ten years ago by the Rev. Rufus W. Miller of Reading, who obtained his idea from the then young Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The Reading chapters have been making elaborate plans for the reception of the delegates. Excursion rates have been obtained, and there are also special rates at hotels and boarding houses, ranging from $1 to $2.50 a day.

FELL DEAD IN A CEMETERY.

Mrs. Zeiss Stricken While a Tombstone Was Being Erected at Bayside in Her Husband's Memory.

A tragic scene was enacted yesterday at the grave of A. F. Zeiss, in the Lutheran Cemetery at Bayside, L. I. As the family were standing alongside the grave, watching the erection of a tombstone in memory of Mr. Zeiss, his widow was suddenly seen to bend forward, and without a sound she fell on the grave dead. She was stricken with apoplexy, and died instantly.

With the workmen there were present at the grave Mrs. Zeiss and her two daughters. When Mrs. Zeiss fell her daughters quickly went to her aid, and when it was seen that she was dead a pathetic scene followed. One of the workmen summoned an undertaker, who removed the body to his establishment. This morning it will be removed to the family residence, at 207 East Tenth Street.

Mrs. Zeiss was about fifty-five years old, and her daughters say she was frequently subject to attacks of illness, though they had generally been of a mild form. They think that the excitement attending the erection of the tombstone was the cause of the sudden stroke. Her husband, who died three years ago, was a well-known musician, and her son, August Zeiss, is now connected with Mr. Seidl's orchestra.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Its Annual Bulletin Contains List of Suspended Athletes and the Alliance with Canadian A. A. A.

The annual bulletin of the Amateur Athletic Union contains a complete list of suspended athletes, as well as the articles of alliance with the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. The articles provide that the Canadian association shall be entitled to four delegates to the Amateur Athletic Union, one of whom will be chosen as a member of the Board of Governors. It also provides that athletes from the United States competing in open games in Canada shall compete under the Canadian amateur rules, and Canadian amateurs competing in this country will have to abide by the laws of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The articles are so drawn up that they can be terminated by either association upon thirty days' notice to the other.

The following unregistered athletes have been suspended from the privilege of registration for one year dating from Oct. 1, 1897, for competing at the games of the Elm City Gaelic Athletic Union of New Haven, Conn., Sept. 6: Dan Halpin, James Meaney, William Horan, James Eagan, Charles Boyle, John H. Dore, William Munro, Charles Gebhart, J. Murphy, J. O'Donnell, William R. Nugent, James Quinlan, all of New Haven, Conn.; William Clossey and Michael Flanagan of Jersey City, N. J., and John O'Hara and James Flanagan, New York.

The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has instructed the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union permanently to suspend the Elm City Gaelic Athletic Union of New Haven, Conn., for allowing unregistered athletes to compete at its games on Sept. 6, failure to employ the official handicapper, and utter disregard of the Amateur Athletic Union rules.

John Coyle of New York City has been suspended from privilege of registration for one year from Oct. 1, for attempting to deceive the handicapper of the Metropolitan Association by placing a registration number on his entry for the Twelfth Regiment games, New York City, Oct. 25, 1897, when he was not a registered athlete. The following have been declared professionals by the Pacific Athletic Association: Charles Tye and E. J. Smith, Acme Athletic Club, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Eagan and J. Sears, Manhattan Athletic Club, San Francisco, Cal.

These athletes have been suspended for competing in unsanctioned games held by the Williamsburg Athletic Association-Star Athletic Club, Oct. 10: F. Wygant, J. J. Cullen, William Duane, Luke B. Packard, M. Mathews, A. Ewers, J. Moran, Robert A. Kennedy.

ON THE IDEAL NEW YORK

Dr. Minot J. Savage Says the City Should Be the First Care of the Citizen.

GEORGE'S DEATH A MARTYRDOM

Ten Thousand Men Like Him Would Make This the Most Glorious City of the World—The Duty of the Present.

"The Ideal New York" was the subject of the Rev. Minot J. Savage's sermon yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and East Thirty-fourth Street. He took as his text the third verse of the eighty-seventh Psalm: "Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God."

"A well-organized and well-cared-for city," he said, "is healthier than the country." He pointed out that great cities are the centres of pleasure, of intelligence, and of power. "Those of you who indulge in the diet of yellow journalism," he continued, "may be surprised by the statement that morality is higher in the city than in the country. We hear much of the pure morals of rural localities, but I saw more shocking depravity and immorality clustered about the grocery in the country town in which I was brought up than I have ever seen in any city.

The New York of the Future.

"We are too prone to place our ideal cities in distant ages or in far-away lands. There never was a time in the history of Jerusalem when for one moment it could be compared in healthfulness, in cleanliness, in intelligence, in beauty, in morals, or in religion with the New York of to-day. The morals of Jerusalem of the time of which the Psalmist writes so sweetly were low. But Jerusalem was glorious because it was the heart and brain of Palestine. I could say many glorious things of New York, even as it is now organized, and with all its defects. But it is not the city of to-day I have in mind, but the city as it may be, even if developed along lines already laid down.

"Col. Waring made a significant prophecy a short time ago, when he pictured this city, with 10,000,000 people, with Manhattan Island occupied from river to river with great business houses and no one living on it, as no one lives in the heart of London; with Long Island and all the adjacent regions filled with the homes of the people; the streets clean and beautiful, and rapid transit facilities making access and egress easy and comfortable.

"Last year New York was the cleanest city in the world. A few years ago it was the nastiest city I ever saw. I do not know what the people will do next Tuesday, but I don't believe they are willing to go back to the kind of streets we used to have."

The Martyrdom of George.

After speaking in more or less detail of some of the problems of city government and of the civic duties of the day, Dr. Savage referred to Henry George as follows:

"There lies dead in this city to-day a man who had at heart the best interests of the people. I have not been able to accept most of his theories, but to-day, when he has gone to his God, I bow my head to him as a man, as a man who for his whole life lived according to his own lofty ideas and consecrated himself to his people, and has lavished his great heart in their service, and who has died literally as a martyr to his convictions. What I wish to point out is the magnificent example of consecration of Henry George. He gave himself heart and soul to his work. If we had only 10,000 men who cared for the welfare of this city one half as much as he did, we could make our city the most glorious city in the whole world.

"Why do we not care for the interests of the city as much as he did? Everything you care for in life, if you are to live here, depends upon the city being a city of righteousness. We want men who think. They tell us Henry George was a theorizer. Every man that is worth anything is a theorizer. It is important, of course, to have right theories. Edison is a theorizer. Everybody is working out some theory. If he has not brain enough to think out one, he works upon one he inherited from his father or grandfather.

Forfeiture of Citizenship.

"If I were the dictator of New York I would deprive of citizenship the men who do not exercise their rights. [Voice: "Good!"] The man who permits the meanest element of the city to govern it because he is too indolent or careless to exercise his rights and perform his duties should have his citizenship taken from him.

"We should give our first care to our city. If we are faithful to the city's best interests, when questions of the Nation or State arise shall we not also be faithful, and all the more faithful to the State or Nation? Shall we be less able to act faithfully to the State or Nation because we have been faithful to the city? Let us devote ourselves on Tuesday to the duty of making this city glorious.

Our Duty Is Here.

"It may be objected that I am making a political speech. If I know what a sermon is, I am preaching a sermon. There would be no such criticism if I should preach about the political situation in Palestine in the time of Jesus or of the Judges. We always place our ideals somewhere else. Our duty is here. Here is the field for our righteous work. Let us waste no time in dreams. Let us bring about a condition of affairs that will make New York a city of which glorious things may be spoken. Then the great reproductive power of ideas and example will accomplish more than anything we could do toward the regeneration and uplifting of the cities of the world."

Hospital Chapel Dedicated.

The new chapel in St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's and Rochester Avenues, Brooklyn, was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell yesterday morning. A large number of persons were present.

Pentecost Hopes That All Will Vote.

At the close of his sermon yesterday in Carnegie Music Hall, the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost expressed the hope that all of his friends would exercise their right of suffrage on Tuesday next and vote according to the dictates of their consciences.

CHICAGO MEN'S DEPORTMENT.

Mayor Harrison Says It Was Good, and that the Newspapers Lied.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who was here to-day, said: "I sincerely regret that the New York newspapers have seen fit to villify the members of the Cook County Democracy. But the fact is, their vituperations went too far and the reaction was in our favor. There are limits even to newspaper abuse. I used to think that the Chicago newspapers were pretty bad, but they are not in it with the New York press when it comes to throwing mud.

"So far as our trip to New York is concerned, it may be said that the manner in which our boys deported themselves gave the lie to whatever scurrilous sentiments were hurled against them. Our opponents in New York may believe these stories, but our friends and those who witnessed our parades and observed our general deportment will not, and there you are.

"I believe the trip has been a successful one, and I have every assurance that we have made friends in New York. We have broken the ice in Gotham, and hereafter the relations between the two cities will, I think, be more cordial and confidential."

Horse Killed by Elevated Pillar.

A horse attached to a wagon loaded with newspapers took fright and ran away on Third Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, early yesterday morning. The horse in its flight ran against a pillar of the elevated railroad with such force as to cause its death. No other damage was done.

Appointed Assistant Cashier.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn, held Thursday, George F. Moger was unanimously appointed assistant cashier.

15 minutes sufficient

to give you most delicious tea biscuit if you use Royal Baking Powder as directed. It is a pure leavener.

THE NEW ELECTRIC CARS.

Successful Test of Two of Them on the Rebuilt Fourth Avenue Line.

Two of the new electric cars built for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for use on the rebuilt Fourth Avenue line were tested yesterday morning. The cars were run over the road from Forty-second Street to Astor Place. A number of prominent railroad men were on the trip, which was voted a success. The cars worked well, and there was no hitch in the trial.

The new system to be inaugurated on the Fourth Avenue line is the underground electric. The system will be operated for the present on the Fourth Avenue line between the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street and Astor Place. The cars will be run for the benefit of the public on and after Wednesday.

The trip was begun shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. H. H. Vreeland, President of the road; Superintendent Rounds and Manager Cahill, with President Jeroloman and several members of the Board of Aldermen, left the power house of the company at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue and drove in coaches to Forty-second Street, where the cars were in waiting for them. The trip down to Astor Place was made in excellent time.

The first car was operated by Assistant Chief Engineer Walter Pierson. The second car was in charge of one of the motormen. The cars were returned to the Thirty-second Street station, where the floors were taken up and the motors inspected. The new cars, of which the company will have sixteen, are larger and better equipped than any now in use by the company. They are twenty-eight feet long, or six feet longer than the Broadway cars. The width of the cars is seven feet six inches. They have a seating capacity for forty-two persons, while the platforms are large enough to accommodate standing room for twelve. They are lighted by electricity.

ROBBERY NEAR FOSTORIA, O.

The Stove Sisters Bound and Gagged in Their Farmhouse—One May Die.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The Stove sisters, three in numbers, have lived near Fostoria, and have successfully conducted a farm for twenty-five years without molestation.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, however, the back door was knocked in with a sledge-hammer and three men ran up stairs with a torch, crying, "Fire!" One of the women went to the stairs and was roughly picked up, thrown on the bed, gagged, and bound, after which the others were similarly treated.

The sisters occupy one room. Sheets were knotted for gags, big knots being forced in their mouths, and bed cords were used in tying them. The robbers opened a safe without injuring it, securing quite a large sum of money, the sisters, savings; three gold watches, and valuable papers; then they ransacked the entire house. Miss Mary, the eldest, escaped while the work was in progress, and got out, but found a man on watch at the gate, who choked her, threw her down, and trampled on her until she seemed to be dead.

She was carried to the porch, and when found to be still alive, carried up stairs and again bound and gagged. Miss Hannah escaped after the departure of the men, and ran to the nearest neighbor in her night clothes and sent for the police.

The men's clothing smelled of oil, and their hands showed them to be used to hard labor, which arouses suspicion that the villains are oil men. Bloodhounds were secured at 11 o'clock, took the trail, and started east along the railroad track. One of the sisters will die and another is very seriously injured.

ANNA HELD OUT OF THE CAST.

Her Manager Tells of a Misunderstanding with Mr. Hammerstein.

Miss Anna Held is no longer in the cast of "La Poupee" at Hammerstein's Lyric Theatre, and her manager, F. Ziegfeld, says it is because of a misunderstanding between himself and Mr. Hammerstein.

The theatre proprietor says Miss Held was physically unable to do the rôle justice and therefore ordered the understudy to be ready to go on for the performance. Mr. Hammerstein says he is under no financial obligations to Mr. Ziegfeld.

Francis Wilson telegraphed Mr. Hammerstein from Syracuse, making him an offer for the opera.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

They Are Not Believed, and Charles Elliot Is Fined.

Charles Elliot, a gripman on the Third Avenue Cable Road, who resides at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lexington Avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct, and assaulting an officer.

Elliot was on Third Avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street Saturday night, when Policeman William Devery, a brother of Captain Devery, passed with a prisoner and jostled Elliot, who remonstrated. As a result he was arrested, but at once bailed. He told Magistrate Cornell yesterday that Policemen Devery and Kilroy approached him yesterday morning and showed him the affidavit which would be offered against him in court. They told him that he would surely be fined $10 or $15. "They said," continued Elliot, "that for a consideration they would fix the affidavit so that I could get off with a $3 or $4 fine."

The Magistrate was incredulous, and fined Elliot $15.

CARS MUST BE VESTIBULED.

Law to be Enforced Against Trolley Lines in Jersey City.

The Jersey City police authorities yesterday determined to change their plan of enforcing the law requiring trolley companies to equip their cars with vestibules. No arrests will be made, but the companies will be proceeded against by information.

The companies interested are the Consolidated Traction Company and the North Hudson Railway Company. All the cars of these companies pass through either the First, Third, or Sixth Police Precinct. The Captains of these precincts, Frederick T. Farrier, Moses Newton, and James McNulty, were instructed by Chief of Police Murphy to board one car of each line running through their precincts, and as soon as they see fares collected to take the names and numbers of the conductors.

The information thus secured will be placed in the hands of Corporation Counsel John A. Blair, who will thereupon begin suits.

A STEAM PROPELLER SUNK.

The Josephine Thompson Runs Into the Dumb Beacon at Night.

The steam propellor Josephine Thompson, with a general cargo, from New York for Philadelphia, while steaming through the Kills on Saturday night, struck on the dumb beacon off Constable Hook, N. J., and sank. The steamer was on the way to the Raritan Canal.

There was a dense smoke from the oil and copper works along the shore which obscured the view. When the Captain discovered the buoy he made every effort to get into deep water, but the tide swung the vessel's stern against the rocks, knocking a hole in her bottom. The forward part of the vessel sank in deep water, while the stern is high and dry on the rocks.

The crew were taken off by the lighter John Garrett and landed in New York. The Merritt Wrecking Company will raise the vessel to-day.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

To-day, November 1st, we place on Sale Winter Novelties in Dress Goods.

Paris Novelty Fabrics, covered from edge to edge with brilliant Mohair Braid;—Red, brown, blue and green, with black Grecian Braiding.

Rich Barré Novelty, in many shades.

Merveilleux Coverts in new shades—castors, greys, browns, and olives—made for the Tailoring Trade.

Armurettes in full range of Vigoureux shades.

Brilliant Colored Plaids.

An extraordinary line of Ladies' Broad Cloth, $1.00 per yard.

46 inch Henrietta, 18 twill fine, beautiful shades, 65 cents per yard.

1500 yards Russian Frisette,—a high novelty,—brought out to sell for $2.50 per yard; now marked, $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE WARSHIPS INSPECTED

Ten Thousand People Visit the Navy Yard to See the Iowa and Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD

A Military Mass Celebrated on the Receiving Ship Vermont—The Mascot of the Brooklyn Not in Good Humor, and Kept Visitors Moving.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard was crowded with visitors yesterday. More than 10,000 persons went there to see the cruiser Brooklyn and the first-class battleship Iowa. It is the first time since the Brooklyn was presented with the silver service that she has been at the yard, and the first time the Iowa has been there since she was put in commission.

Although there are several other vessels at the navy yard, the Brooklyn and the Iowa came in for the most notice, and the decks of both vessels were crowded from early morning until "colors," at night. The officers and men of both ships were kept busy showing the visitors the big guns and machinery of the vessels.

The mascot of the Brooklyn, the big goat, caused considerable amusement to the visitors. He also kept the crowd moving, for he was not in good humor. The goat has a record. He has been on many ships of the service. A silver collar was given to the animal when he was on the cruiser Newark. It is inscribed with the names of the ships and the time he spent on them. He would not, however, allow any of the visitors to examine the collar yesterday.

Shortly after "quarters" yesterday morning the church pennant was run up on the flagstaffs of the cruiser New York, flagship of the squadron; the cruiser Brooklyn, and the receiving ship Vermont. All the services were well attended, not only by the officers and men attached to the ships and those on duty there, but by many persons who had visited the yard.

Chaplain Alfred L. Royce conducted the services on the flagship New York, which were of the Episcopal Church. They were held on the gun deck. Chaplin Adam A. McAlister conducted the services on the Brooklyn.

The services on the receiving ship Vermont were held on the spar deck of the old line-of-battle ship, and were most impressive. A high military mass was sung by the Rev. Father William H. I. Reaney, Chaplain of the ship. The officers were in full-dress uniform. A number of young women from the Parish of the Sacred Heart of Brooklyn attended, and rendered the musical portion of the programme.

The altar, which when not in use is stowed away in Chaplain Reaney's quarters, was placed between the ladders leading to the quarter deck. Both the altar and ladders were decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. This was the first time that a military mass has been sung in the navy yard for some time.

GAMBLING AT CARD PARTIES.

Grand Jury at Hartford City, Ind., May Indict Society People.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 31.—The Grand Jury now in session has caused much anxiety among the society people of this city by its investigation of the card parties where prizes are offered. In the eyes of the Grand Jury competing for handsome prizes of china is as much gambling as competing for a jackpot full of five-cent chips.

During the Montpelier races a number of society women played Hieronymus, and that is also being investigated. The Grand Jury is being watched with no little interest by a number of persons, and it is expected that several true bills will be returned.

ASTHMA PARTY IN CHICAGO.

A Woman Celebrates the Anniversary of Her Cure from the Disease.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Mrs. S. E. Barnard of 1 South Hoyne Avenue entertained her friends Saturday night, the twenty-first anniversary of her cure from asthma.

Mrs. Barnard, who is a Spiritualistic medium, was cured of asthma twenty-one years ago by a French chemist.

The shade of the distinguished chemist was present at Mrs. Barnard's anniversary party, and responded to the many compliments bestowed on him by a graceful slamming of doors and by making all the tables rear on hind legs.

Among the other spirits present were those of Plato, Rameses II., Napoleon, Marc Antony, Mme. de Staël, and Artemus Ward.

Mills Hotel No. 1 Open.

Mills Hotel No. 1 will be opened for business this morning. Several hundred men have applied for accommodation, but the hotel, which has 1,500 rooms, can accommodate many more. Mr. Mills says the hotel was built for respectable men, and he is determined that it shall be free from the disreputable and vile element. The utmost care will be observed in the assignment of rooms. The applications thus far received are from clerks, accountants, salesmen, students, and members of other trades earning small salaries.

If you're a growing young man, or a man inclined to grow stout isn't it better to outgrow $44 than $100?

That's the difference in price between our best evening dress suit and the best custom tailor's.

The sewing on ours is done, between seasons, by the same men as work on the best suits of the best tailors.

A good dress suit at $25.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

You look cold if you are not cold.

Your choice of medium or Winter-weight overcoats in variety, exceptional even for us.

Wearers of Winter russets are disgusted when they find that all the shoe shiner's art can't give them a polish.

Though nearly waterproof, our $5 shoe polishes like a Summer shoe.

"Pumps" are just what your boys want when they return home with wet feet—$1.50 and $1.75 a pair.

Everything for boys, for wet weather or dry, day or night.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LION INSTITUTE, 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.

LION'S INFANT INCUBATORS,

SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH

LIVE BABIES.

Infants received from now on at institute. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included. Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

FUNERAL PROCESSION DELAYED

Horses Knock Down a Boy and a Driver Arrested.

While a funeral procession was on its way to Washington Cemetery, in Brooklyn, yesterday, H. Dalvin, a small boy, was knocked down by the horses attached to the hearse, which was driven by Adolph Felcher of 241 Thatford Street. The boy got up uninjured and ran away. Policeman Redmond arrested the driver of the hearse and took him to the Grant Street Station, in Flatbush, where he was charged with reckless driving, the procession following and being delayed for more than an hour.

When the matter was reported to the Sergeant in charge of the police station he discharged Felcher and reprimanded Redmond.

POISONED BY JIMSON WEED.

Two Boys Eat the Seeds in Riverside Park—One Dead.

Carl Gerber, four years old, of 202 West Eighty-fourth Street, died late Saturday night from what is believed to have been the effects of eating the fruit of the jimson weed. William Roth, six years old, of 492 Amsterdam Avenue, who also ate some of the poisonous stuff, is in a precarious condition.

The two children spent Saturday afternoon playing in Riverside Park. That evening the Gerber boy complained of nausea immediately after supper, and was put to bed. Later he complained of pains all over his body. A physician was summoned, who saw that the boy was dying. Every effort to save his life proved useless. Before his death the child said that while in the park he and the other boy had eaten chestnuts from a bush. The Roth boy was taken ill about the same time, but a physician was promptly summoned, and some hopes was entertained of his recovery.

The case attracts a good deal of notice, as this is the first one reported for many years of this kind of poisonnig.

THIEF CONFESSES TO PRIEST.

Father McKenna of Poughkeepsie Recovers a Stolen Watch.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—A year ago Sidney W. Raymond, a picture dealer in this city, had his watch stolen. He had almost forgotten his loss when he was reminded of it yesterday by the Rev. B. F. McKenna of St. Peter's Church, who entered his store and astonished him by returning the watch.

The priest explained that the watch had been recovered through the confession of a person whose name he did not know, and which, if he did know, the sacredness of the confessional would prevent him from revealing.

Ruffin Will Be Held for Murder.

Annie Wells, the colored woman who was shot at her home, 397 Third Street, Jersey City, on Friday by Richard Ruffin, also colored, whom she refused to marry, died at the City Hospital yesterday. Ruffin will be arraigned to-day before Police Justice Nevin and committed to the county jail on a charge of murder.

The New Police Court.

Arrangements for opening the new police court in West Fifty-fourth Street have been completed, and it will be opened by Magistrate Meade on Wednesday. Mayor Strong will be invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. November 6th. Afternoon and Evening.

NANSEN

The Eminent Scientist and GREATEST Arctic Explorer.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

50c. 75c. $1.00 $1.50 $2.00

5TH Av. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager. Matinée Saturday at 2.

To-night at 8:30.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE, BY BERNARD SHAW.

CARNEGIE HALL.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. First Aft. Concert Nov. 5 at 2:15. First Evg. Concert Nov. 6 at 8:15. Soloist: Mlle. Trebelli, Soprano. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. (Inc. Chorus of Oratorio Society. Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office. C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr. 500 seats in Balcony, 50 cents.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thursday evenings, Nov. 11, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 17, and March 24. Assisting Artists: Mmes. MELBA and NORDICA, Messrs. JOSEFFY, KNEISEL, and LOEFFLER. Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor. Tickets, with reserved seats for the series of five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3. Boxes, $50, $40, $35, and $30. Now on sale at box office, Metropolitan Opera House.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d. Evenings, 8:15, and Election Day Mat. SOTHERN. Lord Chumley. "Is again a success." Lord Chumley. Lord Chumley. Lord Chumley. THE LADY OF LYONS AT THURSDAY AND SAT. MATINEES. ANTHONY HOPE TO-DAY, TUES., & WED. AT 11. LAST SERIES.....POPULAR PRICES

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. Astoria Hotel, 5th Ave., 34th St. Subscriptions received at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, Concert Direction, 2 W. 33d St.; TYSON'S Ticket Offices in all of the principal hotels; SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Sq., and F. RULLMAN'S, 111 Broadway.

PROCTOR'S. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. ROBERT HILLIARD. In "Fra Giacomo"; "For Liberty," Cuban Play; 2d Month Living Pictures; Sisters Lane, Dancers; Deonzos, Acrobats; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c. Tuesday, (Election Day,) open from 9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M. Returns by special wire.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th & 3d Av. All Orch., 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res'd. Russell Bros., Lina Pantzer, Caron and Herbert. Aft., 1:30; eve., 7. Shun speculators. Buy in advance; box office from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Election returns by special wire to-morrow.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. at 2. TO-NIGHT—FIRST TIME HERE OF MISS JULIA ARTHUR, Presenting Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townsend's play, A LADY OF QUALITY. Special Matinee To-morrow, (Election Day,) and on Wednesday & Saturday.

Broadway Theatre. EVE., 8:15. MAT. SAT. 2. FRANK DANIELS. An enormous success! Matinée Election Day. Returns from stage Election Night. THE IDOL'S EYE. Regular Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA MATINEE TO-MORROW. Vaudeville and Grand Opera Tableaux. WED. & SAT., LADIES' MATS. ANY SEAT. 50c

THE LYRIC. Broadway, cor. 44th St. MATINEE SATURDAY. LA POUPEE. WITH A BRILLIANT CAST. Matinée Sat.

DALY'S 21ST AND LAST WEEK. "THE CIRCUS GIRL." Fresher and Jollier Than Ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. Extra Matinée Election Day. MON., Nov. 8, "THE GEISHA," New Version.

ELECTION RETURNS TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 2D. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. LAST DAYS. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. ADMISSION ONLY 25c.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. MATINEE TO-MORROW (ELECTION DAY). ELECTION RETURNS TUESDAY NIGHT. Last week. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. THE FIRST BORN and the Comedy. "A Night Session." NOV. 8th—MISS FRANCIS OF Y